

THE TIMES

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FRIDAY OCTOBER 19 1984

20p

THE TIMES TOMORROW

Last for words
Woodrow Wyatt on the coal board's failure to combat Arthur Scargill's propaganda

Hippo hunter
Alan Hamilton relives the excitement of the chase

County type
The perfect day in the country, by novelist Angela Huth

Jolly heroes
Britain's Olympic bronze medal hockey team play again

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio prize was shared between four winners yesterday. Mr. Daniel McCullum of Glasgow, Mr. Frank Moon of Emsworth, Hampshire, Miss. Gay Maxwell of Potters Bar and Mrs. Susan Godwin of Waterlooville, Hampshire, each receive £500. Portfolio list page 16; how to play, back page Information Service.

Cut-price air fares rejected

A proposal by British Airways, Pan American, and TWA to cut winter transatlantic return fares from £199 to £259 has been rejected by the Department of Transport. Low-cost one-way fares on Virgin Atlantic and People Express are not affected. Page 3

Van Dyck bargain

The National Portrait Gallery has bought a £250,000 Van Dyck painting of Charles II as a child for less than £2,000 in open auction at Christie's. Page 4

Nobel Briton

Professor Sir Richard Stone, aged 71, the Cambridge economist, has been awarded the Nobel Prize for Economics, the first Briton to win it outright. Page 17



Toyota hint

Toyota, the Japanese car manufacturer, is considering setting up an assembly plant in Britain, which could provide 3,000 jobs. Page 4

Blue Green

A Green MP who shouted an obscenity at the Deputy Speaker of the Bundestag and was expelled amid uproar later apologized, saying he had been in "deep emotional agitation". Page 8

Old boy

The bones of a boy who died 1.6 million years ago have been found in Kenya. It is the most complete skeleton of an early human ancestor ever discovered. Page 7

Free football

Tottenham hope to set up a live television or radio link, ad-free, with Bruges at White Hart Lane on Wednesday, to stop supporters travelling to Belgium. Page 21

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Leading articles: Oil market; Legal aid; Local charities
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Mr G. W. Mackworth-Young, Lori Harris
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Business to Business: Motoring

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Chancellor calms loan rate fears as sterling falls

● The Chancellor of the Exchequer said last night that the Government would not be pressured into an interest rate rise by sterling's weakness.

● Sterling dropped 1½ cents against the dollar yesterday to close at \$1.1860 in the loss over the past three days to London.

By Sarah Hogg and David Smith

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, last night tried to dampen fears of higher interest rates after a day in which the pound fell to \$1.1860. Against all leading currencies, its index closed at 74.3, just above its all-time low.

Mr Lawson made it clear the Government would not be panicked on interest rates although the financial markets had been nervous all day. The FT 30 share index dropped 14.4 points at one stage before dealers decided the three-day fall was overdone, and the index finished 4.2 down at \$34.5.

The Chancellor told the annual City dinner at the Mansion House that there would be "no change" in policies despite a "turbulent" world context and domestic pressures, in particular the continuing miners' strike. He reiterated Mr Peter Walker's claim that coal stocks have been rising, and that there is enough coal to see Britain through the winter.

Mr Lawson said it was domestic money supply that determined interest rates and

not the exchange rate. "We take the exchange rate into account when its behaviour suggests that the domestic monetary indicators are giving a false reading, which they are not," he said.

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Plan to equalize car prices in EEC puts industry at odds with ministers

By Edward Townsend and Clifford Webb

A confrontation between the British car manufacturing industry and the Government is in prospect after a ministerial statement last night approving the latest proposals from the European Commission to harmonize car prices throughout the Community.

Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State at the Department of Trade and Industry, told industry leaders and dealers at a dinner that high price differentials were bad for the consumer and for the economy. Higher prices in Britain represented a transfer of resources from this country to the Continent which the Government could not be expected to welcome.

After representations from EEC governments, the commission has dropped a requirement that variations in car prices should not exceed 12 per cent from country to country; instead, it is proposed that the 12 per cent level should be a trigger for investigating whether a car maker's agreements with its franchised dealers are in breach of the Treaty of Rome.

Car prices in Britain have

been as much as 30 per cent higher than elsewhere in Europe and this has led to rising "personal" car imports. But the industry throughout Europe has said that equalization of prices, which are affected by exchange rates, differing taxes, and cost structures, could lead to huge job losses and a collapse of profitability.

Mr Lamont said: "Persistently high differentials are bound to lead to concerns that the market is being partitioned by the operation of the franchised dealer system. Such partitioning would effectively limit manufacturers and dealers had agreements which benefited them but not consumers."

Block exemption of the car industry from the Community's anti-competitive rules, while unpopular with the industry, laid down clear rules and would prevent the confusion and uncertainty that would arise with individual investigations of selective distribution agreements.

Mr Lamont added: "The Government is well aware of the great steps forward which the UK car industry has recently made.

"The Government is not about to jeopardize this progress by agreeing to any arrangement which would allow the Commission to exercise its powers so as to destroy much of the British motor industry. Nor is the Government going to agree to any proposals which would give any advantage to manufacturers outside the Community."

"What we want are arrangements which strike an even-handed balance."

The latest Commission proposals, which also lay down rules governing availability of models, are likely to be in force next year.

Mr Harry Hooper, president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, said at the dinner that the threat of price controls administered from Brussels was a "most serious danger to the viability of the whole of the European motor industry".

Japanese plant hopes, page 4

Profitable future forecast for BR

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

British Rail should be in better shape by 1990 despite severe short-term losses from the miners' strike, the board's latest corporate plan says.

It expects to lose more than £100m in revenue in 1984-5 as a result of the strike. Future results are heavily dependent on assumptions on the level of restocking after the strike and the long-term effects of the dispute on the overall market for coal, the plan says.

In a foreword, Mr Bob Reid, chairman of British Rail says: "The freight sector will need to take vigorous action to recover from the disastrous effects of the NUM strike". Forecast results for British Rail freight are for a £36m profit by 1985-9, but "it is very difficult to see the future clearly while the strike is unresolved".

The 28-page plan, covering the period to 1990, predicts an increase in investment to £480m in 1985-6, returning to about £300m for the remaining four years.

No end in sight to TV dispute

By Kenneth Gosling

Thames Television programmes, serving 11 million viewers in London and south-east England, were off the air again yesterday after the walkout on Wednesday evening by technicians and film editors in support of a 30 per cent pay increase for restraining on lightweight video cameras.

Thames had offered 20 per cent - 13 per cent now, the rest after training - but negotiations broke down and no new talks are planned.

London Weekend resumes full independent television service at 5.15 pm tonight after another day of no ITV programmes in the Thames area.

The Thames board met in emergency session yesterday and programmes may start again using management staff on Monday.

The dispute concerns film editors who earn between £13,000-£19,800 a year. They work at the company's headquarters in Euston, London.

The Brighton bomb

Public debate on inquiry findings

From Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter, Chichester

Conclusions and recommendations of the police inquiry into security before the Brighton hotel bombing will be debated in public by the Sussex police authority, Mr John Chatfield, its chairman, said yesterday.

Speaking at a meeting of the authority in Chichester, at which a two-page report from Mr Roger Birch, the Chief Constable of Sussex, was presented, Mr Chatfield said that the authority should be seen to be going about its responsibilities "in a proper way".

Mr Birch outlined events last week and the measures that he has since taken. These include an investigation by Mr John Hoddinott, Deputy Chief Constable of Hampshire, into any security gaps.

Mr Birch told the authority that the report of the investigation was likely to contain classified information and could not be published.

In a 20-minute discussion of the bombing, during which Mr Chatfield voiced the authority's support for the police, Mr Birch said that Mr Hoddinott was interviewing members of the Special Branch at Scotland Yard as part of his inquiry.

These officers provide the personal protection for Cabinet ministers and it was the Yard's

task to identify the suspect and to bring him to justice. The inquiry would examine the state of that cooperation last week.

Staff's future

In Brighton, staff from the Grand Hotel, where the bomb exploded, met to hear details of their future, and Mr Paul Boswell, the manager, read out a letter from the Prime Minister in which she expressed her "profound gratitude for the heroic dedication to duty and service" shown by the staff after the explosion.

The 100 members of the permanent staff were told that all would be paid "for the time being" but only a skeleton staff would be maintained for the next 18 months until the hotel reopened.

Mr Boswell, who was due to retire in the next few weeks, said that some heads of departments would move to other hotels owned by the same brewery. There had also been many offers of jobs.

'Myth of impregnability exploded by IRA bomb'

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The Provisional IRA claimed yesterday that the Brighton bombing demonstrated that "the myth that the British Government is impregnable has been blown and that alone increases our daring and confidence".

That statement appeared in *Republican News* in an interview with a spokesman authorized by the "GHQ" of the Provisionals.

The spokesman threatened further terrorist attacks on the mainland against those "responsible for the oppression of our people".

Another Provisional IRA victim died yesterday, five months after a bomb exploded after an angling contest in Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh. Launce Corporal Peter Gallimore, aged 27, who was married with no children, died at hospital at Woolwich.

Royal Sussex County Hospital said last night that Mrs Frances Day, one of the

Brighton bomb victims, is to be allowed home on Sunday.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, was described as cheerful. The condition of his wife, Margaret, who is paralysed, is unchanged.

One victim, Mrs Robert Wakeham, wife of the Government Chief Whip, Mr John Wakeham, was buried yesterday in her home village of Alresford, near Winchester, Hampshire. Mr Wakeham, aged 52, suffered serious leg injuries.

Sir Ian Percival, the former Solicitor General, Mr Edward du Cann, chairman of the backbench 1922 Committee, and Mr Geoffrey Rippon, a former Cabinet minister, will be the leading signatories on a Commons motion to be tabled on Monday calling for the introduction of the death penalty for terrorist murders. (Our Political Reporter writes).

Letters, page 13

CHARLES MOORE

on Brighton

"The personal courage of climbing out of the rubble and saying 'we can take it' gets translated into a political stupidity which repeats untrue statements in a loud voice."

JO GRIMOND

on Eric Linklater

"Then, consider his house in Orkney. I know its profile all too well. I spent some very happy months in the Linklater cottage behind it. I had just been elected to Parliament for Orkney and Shetland, the summit of my ambition. In the kitchen lurked a "Cook and Heat" range which taught me to be patient with the Liberal Party, whose conduct its performance much resembled. It was exceedingly dour; then, when all life seemed to have expired, it would burst into flame."

SUSAN CROSLAND

on Jerusalem

"OK. So above all we must not offend the Arabs. Nonetheless, 17 years have passed since Jerusalem was divided between Arab and Jew, for one, would be grateful if foreign powers would now accept Israel's conviction that the holy city is its capital."

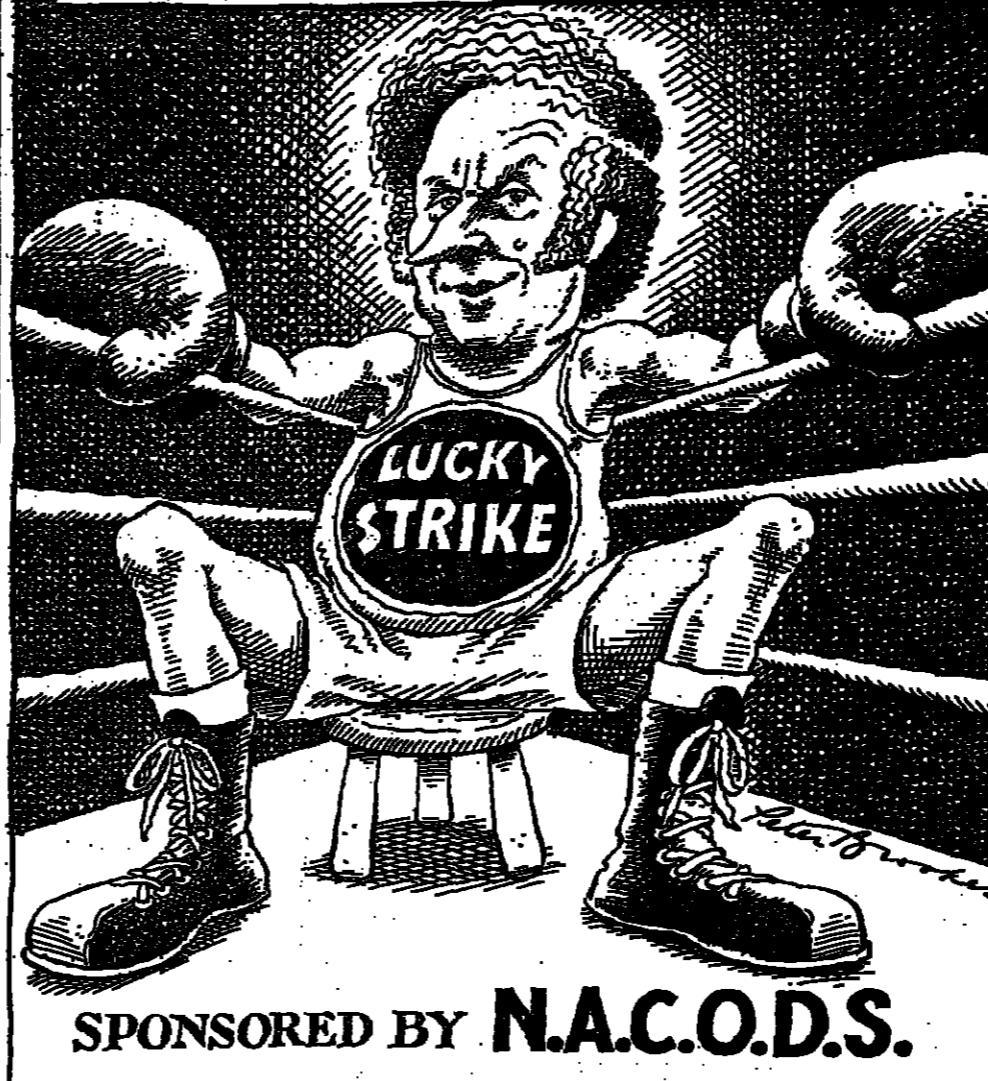
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Abortion deaths '17 times higher in health service'

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Women who have abortions on the National Health Service run a risk of death 17 times higher than women having abortions in the private sector, a consultant gynaecologist said yesterday.

Mr Peter Diggory, consultant gynaecologist at Kingston Hospital in Surrey, said there was no obvious reason for the very large difference in the safety of abortion between the two sectors of medicine. "The medical profession should institute an inquiry to try to determine the cause, with a view to improving health service facilities," he said in a letter to *The Lancer*.

His conclusion that abortion is much more dangerous in the health service than in private clinics and hospitals was questioned, however, by Robert Atay, honorary secretary of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. Before such a conclusion could be drawn, very careful comparisons would have to be made between the women who underwent abortions in the two sectors, he said.

"All sorts of factors could be involved - whether the two groups of women smoked equally, whether they came from the same mix of social classes, whether the more difficult cases went to the health service and whether the women's medical histories were comparable."

"It was unlikely to be due to health service gynaecologists learning abortion techniques in the early years as a gap in death rate remained in the figures for the past five years. A royal college study of the more dangerous late abortions also showed that more were done in the private sector in the health service," he said.

"There could be a host of explanations for these figures. Many private clinics only take very early and, therefore, safer abortions."

Cheaper calls from US

By Bill Johnstone

Technology Correspondent

American telephone subscribers will soon be able to make cheap calls to Britain because of new cheap tariffs agreed between British Telecom and two US telephone companies.

The extra calls could generate millions of pounds for British Telecom, which is to be privatized next month. It has reached an agreement with MCI International and GTE Sprint and will still use the telecom communications company, AT&T.

Most of the smokeless fuel and housecoal comes from Germany, Poland, the United States, South Africa, China, the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Morocco, and France.

These three networks, which will send telephone signals to Britain via satellite and cable, will compete for business on the transatlantic route.

The British caller dialling the US will experience no reduction in charges, although at certain times connections may be quicker because of the extra routes.

International traffic generates about 60 per cent of British Telecom's revenue, and the transatlantic route is the busiest in the world.

Only Mercury, a subsidiary of Cable & Wireless, has been licensed to offer telephone services internationally and domestically in competition with British Telecom.

Rescue salvage warning

Yachtsmen who call on the Royal Navy to rescue their craft could face heavy salvage claims. The Royal Yachting Association said yesterday. It advised owners to establish before accepting help whether they were likely to face a claim.

The warning came after the case last month of a Shrewsbury surgeon whose yacht ran out of fuel and began drifting in thick fog towards rocks off Alderney in the Channel Islands.

Labour chief whip reelected

Mr Michael Cocks, MP for Bristol South, was reelected yesterday as Labour's chief whip, beating off the customary left-wing challenge from Martin Flannery by 120 votes to 44.

Last year Mr Cocks was challenged for the post by four rivals and only won after a series of ballots. He faces difficulty over reselection in his constituency and is unlikely to face a serious challenge from the centre-left for the job until his constituency party settles his future one way or another.

Ruling delayed

Judgment was reserved yesterday in the Court of Appeal on Kent County Council's attempt to overturn an industrial tribunal ruling that it unfairly dismissed 19 school meals staff after enforced spending cuts.

In London yesterday,

Bloomsbury Book Auctions held an unusual sale offering special opportunities to collectors of glass and ceramics. On offer were the working library of Mr A. J. R. Kiddell, the former director of Sotheby's. Mr Kiddell amassed a now famous and frequently exhibited collection of vases in the fields of glass and ceramics.

In London yesterday, Bloomsbury Book Auctions held an unusual sale offering special opportunities to collectors of glass and ceramics. On offer were the working library of Mr A. J. R. Kiddell, the former director of Sotheby's. Mr Kiddell amassed a now famous and frequently exhibited collection of vases in the fields of glass and ceramics.

An American collector paid £2,090 (estimate £200 to £300) for Mr Kiddell's research papers on Wroxton pottery, two ring binders, three box files, two boxes of slides, and a folder.

Miss Daisy Moore, aged 71, and

their sister, Mrs Betty Hamilton, who was visiting from the United States, were treated in hospital for shock and minor injuries after the attack on Wednesday.

Yesterday detectives said:

"Their bravery is an example to the rest of the country."

During those 75 years our care

has been sustained and inspired by your constant support.

We thank you for your trust in us and for any donation you may send for the comfort of those we gladly serve.

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Or visit the website: www.stjosephshospice.org.uk

Or email: info@stjosephshospice.org.uk

Anger among big airlines as Government refuses to allow their cheap fares

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

The Department of Transport caused consternation among the big Atlantic airlines yesterday by refusing their new cheap fares from November 1.

The decision means that the cheapest round-trip fare from London to New York by a big airline will be £299 instead of the £259 proposed by British Airways, Pan American, and TWA for the five winter months.

The move does not affect the two low-cost carriers, Britain's Virgin Atlantic and America's People Express, whose one-way fares, £129 and £122 respectively, are already approved on a year-round basis.

It marks an important victory over British Airways by Virgin's president, Mr Richard Branson, aged 33, the pop music millionaire, who had been threatening a repeat of the Laker action

The low fares would have covered costs and made a contribution, British Airways said, and it hoped the Government would still get assurances from the United States allowing the low fares to go ahead after all.

People Express refused to welcome the decisions, although, like Virgin, it will clearly benefit from it.

Mr Michael Spicer, Undersecretary of State for Transport said after the decision: "I am naturally very disappointed that the lack of response by the United States Government to date deprives travellers of the benefits of these lower fares. I hope, however, that the necessary reassurance will be forthcoming shortly at which time airlines will be free to refine their proposals."

Intasun raises prices by 15%

By Robin Young

Intasun, the second largest package tour operator, has raised its summer holiday prices by an average of 15 per cent. Visitors next year to Spain, the most popular destination, will be worst affected, with prices up on average by almost a fifth.

Launching Intasun's summer brochure yesterday, the managing director, Mr Roger Heape, announced that the company is offering 20,000 free child places, and has deals with some hotels for reduced prices for children sharing parents' rooms.

It has doubled the number of coach holidays on offer. A couple with one child could save up to £126.

Intasun's brochure also contains more accommodation in one and two-star hotels, self-catering apartments, and taverns. Its budget "plain and simple" programme of inexpen-

sive holidays in Greece has been doubled over last year, with two weeks' holidays starting at £128.

Currency movements have helped to keep Greek holidays down in price, the average increase being 6 per cent, and the company has increased by half the number of its holidays there.

Intasun has also reintroduced holidays in Yugoslavia, which, Mr Heape said, represented exceptional value.

Rise in holiday prices

	Intasun	Holiday	Average	Intasun	Intasun	
	Heape	Thomson	£/week	Wk	Intasun	
Spain	23	20-22	17	21	13-14	19
Greece	14	12-13	8	5	5	5
Portugal	9-10	10	5	3	5	5
Yugoslavia	11	10	4	—	—	—
Malta	6	8	—	1	6	5

*Inland programmes. **not applicable.

Source: Horizon, Thomson, T.Cook, Park, Intasun.

MP tells of gay club arrest

Dr Keith Hampson, the Conservative MP, denied being a homosexual when he appeared in court yesterday charged with indecently assaulting a plain-clothes policeman in a Soho gay club.

The MP for Leeds North-West, who resigned as Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, after his arrest in May, challenged an allegation that he touched the officer's private parts and claimed that he entered the club without realising it was for homosexuals.

It was in the dimly lit Gay Theatre Club in Berwick Street that two officers from Scotland Yard's squads, including a woman, arrested Dr Hampson, aged 41, during a routine check.

Mr Roy Amot, for the prosecution, told Southwark Crown Court that Police Constable Stuart Marshall was joined by the MP while standing at the back of the tiny basement club where a naked man was "prancing" on stage to music from a cassette player.

"The allegation is that Dr Hampson took the buttock of the officer in one hand and stroked him with the other," Mr

Amot said. "The officer did nothing to incite the action."

Dr Hampson, who pleaded not guilty to the charge of indecently assaulting PC Marshall, arrived in court with his wife Sue Cameron, a journalist with *The Financial Times* who is expecting a baby.

Dr Hampson said he had been working hard on a speech for Mr Heseltine and early that evening drank five pints of beer with friends at the Marquis of Granby pub in Smith Square.

After returning to work further on the speech at the Ministry of Defence he then visited another public house where he had one drink.

He told Mr John Mathew, counsel for the defence, that because his wife was not due home from an office party until 11pm he then drove into Soho and found that the nearest parking space was outside the club which he entered with a sense of devilment and without knowing its nature.

He stayed because he was fascinated by the appearance of WPC June Maudling whom, he said, was dressed in a rubberized trench coat and he thought might have been a man in drag.

Dr Hampson called character witnesses to give evidence on his behalf and a letter from Lord Tonypandy, former Speaker of the Commons, was read to the court. Lord Tonypandy said: "Dr Hampson is a man whom I hold in utmost respect." He praised the MP's "exceptional ability and integrity and reliability".

Lord Tonypandy said the allegation against Dr Hampson was "so totally out of character that I just cannot understand what happened".

Dr Hampson's wife said that during their seven-year relationship he had never exhibited any homosexual tendencies and had no homosexual friends.

Mr Mathew asked her: "Can you possibly ascertain in your mind the thought that he could make an indecent suggestion by word or action to any male person?" She replied: "No."

He asked: "Do you find it understandable that out of curiosity he would want to have a look at this place that night under the circumstances?" She replied: "Yes, I think it is perfectly reasonable that he might think 'I wonder what it is like'."

The case was adjourned by Judge Butler until today.



Dr Hampson arriving at Southwark Crown Court yesterday with his wife Sue Cameron.

Waitress wins bust battle with Berni Inns

Siobhan Spoons, a waitress who was dismissed by Berni Inns because her 40in bust was too big, was given £1,000 compensation by the company yesterday.

The restaurant chain also agreed to end maximum size limits for men and women and paid £500 to the Equal Opportunities Commission which took the case to an industrial tribunal.

Mr David Pannick, for Miss Spoons, made clear to the hearing, in Chelsea, south-west London, that in reaching the settlement, Berni Inns had made no admission of liability.

Intruder theory after tigers escape at zoo

Five tigers were let loose deliberately from a zoo in Kent owned by Mr John Aspinall, the millionaire head of a casino group, yesterday.

Keepers managed to round up four of the beasts, but the fifth ran half a mile to a village near by and was shot dead in a back garden.

Detectives visited Howletts Zoo near Canterbury in an effort to find the person who released the tigers just before dawn.

The zoo said the locks on the main gate of an Indian tiger enclosure had been either picked or forced by an intruder.

The two-year-old animal escaped about 9am. No one was hurt while it was free.

Police Constable Nigel Chandler raised the alarm when he saw the tiger coming towards him down Bekesbourne Lane in the village of Littlebourne where he was on car patrol.

In July last year Mr Aspinall and his company were cleared of blame for the deaths of two keepers, mauled by a Siberian tiger, Zeya, Zeya.

Two lions that escaped from Chipperfields Circus in Wexford in the Irish Republic were recaptured yesterday after four hours free.



Only when I laugh: The Prince of Wales joking with students during his visit to the British School of Osteopathy in London yesterday.

Handshakes bad for injured prince

The Prince of Wales has been advised not to shake hands because of an injury sustained while fishing.

The diagnosis came as the Prince toured the British School of Osteopathy in London yesterday.

As he visited the expectant mothers' clinic in Britain's oldest and largest training establishment for alternative medicine he said he had a pain in his wrist.

Mr Stephen Sandler, head of the department, said later: "The Prince came to us with a temporary problem with his hand and we confirmed his diagnosis. It is a tendon problem which I understand he got from fishing. Our advice to him was that he should rest his wrist and not shake hands."

During his tour he said he was finding having two children "hard work".

Smokers 'overgrown teenagers, not addicts'

By Nicholas Timmins

Social Services Correspondent

Cigarette smokers are people who have never grown out of a teenage habit, rather than addicts hooked on nicotine, according to a study carried out for the Department of Health and Social Security.

The findings suggest that more effort to persuade people of the advantages of giving up smoking will succeed, and that the marked decline in the number of smokers down by fifth in a decade will continue.

The study of 2,700 smokers, carried out by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, argues that the old theory that smoking is addictive no longer stands up.

Many former smokers may relapse and start smoking again. But one in five has successfully given up in the past decade, and the power of nicotine to produce dependence "cannot have mysteriously lessened", Dr Alan Marsh, the social psychologist who carried out the survey.

Instead, he argues, most smokers start in their teens, using cigarettes to control teenage gaudiness as their moods swing from depression to euphoria. Those who do not start smoking grow up, and learn to control their moods.

But the smokers come to believe that they need cigarettes to cope with "learn" dependence, rather than an addiction. Analysis of smokers' attitudes in the survey suggests, however, that it is a dependence that can equally well be "unlearned".

Deciding to give up smoking or carry on, the survey shows, is a rational choice that smokers periodically review.

That means that anything which changes smokers' attitudes - believing that giving up will improve their health, leave them better off, or offend fewer people, for example - is likely to lead to more smokers trying to give up.

First NHS test-tube baby is a 7½lb boy

By Thomson Prentice

Science Correspondent

Britain's first test-tube baby under a programme wholly funded by the National Health Service has been born, and the treatment cost his parents only a £1.60 prescription.

Richard Loxam was born on Wednesday night, weighing 7½lb, at St Mary's Hospital, Manchester.

Treatment in a private in-vitro fertilization clinic might have cost his parents, Lorraine and Steven Loxam, £2,000 or more. It was their ninth wedding anniversary yesterday.

"We were told three years ago we could not have children," Mr Loxam said. "Lorraine, who is 29, was shattered, and I had to have two weeks off work with her to get over it."

Richard was born 13 months after the start of an experimental health service programme at St. Mary's. Other test-tube babies have been born within the health service, but have been conceived as a result of research programmes or work in teaching hospitals.

A spokesman for the North West Regional Health Authority said: "We are delighted it shows what health service staff can do with limited resources. It is important for the hospital but much more important for women throughout the north-west region."

Mr Loxam, a plastics chemist of Offerton, Stockport, said: "There is no way we could have afforded to try for a test-tube baby without this unit."

Mrs Loxam's prescription was for clomiphene-citrate tablets, which stimulate ovulation.

Another 619 couples are on the waiting list for consideration for the treatment at the hospital. A total of 238 couples have been accepted for treatment, including four women who are pregnant.

The head of the medical team, Dr Brian Leiberman said: "We are receiving requests from women all over the country."

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Donaldson calls for extension of legal aid to better-off

From Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent, Bournemouth

Radical reforms of the legal aid system to make it more just for all many people of moderate means prevented from pursuing their legal rights were called for by Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, yesterday.

At present a person on legal aid could receive assistance far beyond the means of a person of moderate income who might not qualify at all and would "sink without trace", he said.

However much money was at stake, the person on legal aid always paid the same contribution towards his legal costs, he told the Law Society's annual conference in Bournemouth.

"We have to evolve a system whereby those who really do have legal rights to enforce or protect receive better treatment; and whereby those who do not, who are unsuccessful in litigation, have rather more at stake."

Sir John proposed a new basis for legal aid which would depend not just on the means of a person, but also on the likely cost of litigation.

There would be no ultimate limit to eligibility for legal aid.



Sir John Donaldson:
"Reforms needed".

Leading article, page 13

Closure fears for rural solicitors

By our Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Government was warned yesterday that its proposals to allow conveyancing by banks and building societies will destroy legal services for millions of people who live in rural areas, small towns, and villages.

In a few years conveyancing would become the virtual monopoly of a dozen leading institutions, forcing the small firms of solicitors who are the bulk of the profession to close, Mr Arthur Hoole, President of the Law Society, said. He told about 300 solicitors at the society's annual conference in Bournemouth that the Government should think again.

Does a Government concerned at the expenditure already required for legal aid intended to provide the money for law centres so that those millions who live in rural areas and small towns can continue to get legal assistance?

"Or are they to travel by non-existent branch lines and non-existent buses to large towns where alone solicitors will survive?"

The Law Society had always been and was still completely opposed to the proposal, he said. Far from increasing competition, the proposal,

Small claim £500 limit 'too low'

By Kenneth Gosling

Simpler procedures for bringing small claims in Scotland, with courts sitting in the evenings and at weekends, is recommended today by the Scottish Consumer Council.

Commenting on government plans to introduce a small claims procedure in the next Parliamentary session, the council says that the £500 limit is not high enough and should be £1,000 or £3,000.

"Some of the most common consumer problems with unsatisfactory goods occur with used cars and furniture, nowadays often costing thousands of pounds. It should be possible for people to be able to use the new procedure for such common disputes."

The council is also concerned about the general rule that a losing claimant pays both sides' expenses, with no limit.

Miss Margaret Burns, the council's legal advisory officer, said: "The courts are a public service, paid for by the public, and should be organized and have rules that have meaning for the ordinary member of the public".

Unlawful jailing payment

Cambridgeshire police agreed to pay £3,000 damages to a London barrister in the High Court yesterday for her unlawful imprisonment.

Miss Claire Marlow, aged 25, was arrested at her home in Villiers Road, Cricklewood, north-west London on suspicion of handling stolen goods. She was taken to Kilburn police

Foreigner outrages Sumo purists

From David Watts
Tokyo

After only two years in sumo wrestling Salevas Atisano came close to winning the Tokyo Shimbun contest. His rise to the top has been remarkable, but what is stirring up remarkably deep passions on all sides in Japan is that he is an American Samoan.

This must be right in principle. The man of moderate means, who is faced with large expenditure in protection of his legal rights, is just as deserving of help as the man who is penniless and is faced with smaller expenditure.

Sir John also proposed that taking out legal insurance should be encouraged and that those who took such steps should "acquire a preferential right to legal aid".

That might take the form of a cut in the resources taken into account when assessing entitlement to legal aid, he said. The legal aid would take over when the insurance cover had run out.

Another idea was that the legal aid scheme be placed on a loans and grants basis for both parties.

Sir John challenged the use of judges and lawyers in most disputes. Many could be settled at tribunals without lawyers, and lay people should be considered as arbitrators or civil justices of the peace to support the work of courts and judges.

Much High Court work could be done more cheaply by county courts and that of county courts by arbitrators, he said.

He also urged that courts should have the discretion to allow a claim to proceed and that in appropriate cases judges should have the power to fine plaintiffs for acting in bad faith.

With computers, courts could help to speed up cases by monitoring progress and lawyers should be answerable to the court for any delays. Sir John said.

That might reduce or extinguish it. Small firms of solicitors would be unable to compete with large organizations doing conveyancing at apparently nominal costs which were absorbed into loan interest rates.

Mr Hoole also spoke of the dangers of estate agents offering conveyancing services. There was a serious risk that a house-buyer or seller would go to such an agent, be offered a conveyancing package, and never see a solicitor at all. It was essential that solicitors should be free to offer similar packages and they should be encouraged to unite so that they could compete in the market.

He urged the profession to provide a service of high quality which was the best to uphold high professional standards, and to reduce the law's delays. But he said that even with economies, lawyers' services would never be cheap. Contrary to popular belief, they had undercharged for many years in several areas of work.

If the vast unmet need for legal services was to be tackled, there needed to be a "massive input of government money or a vast expansion of legal expenses insurance or both".

Leading article, page 13

PIE chief may be extradited

The Home Office is to seek the extradition from The Netherlands of Mr Stephen Smith, the leader of the sex organization Paedophile Information Exchange (PIE).

An official said that the extradition papers prepared by the Director of Public Prosecutions had to be sent to the Dutch authorities by the end of the month. Mr Smith, who was scheduled to stand trial with two other men on various sexual and obscenity charges in Britain next month, was arrested last week in northern Holland.

Solicitor set to be struck off

Mr Harry Futterman, a solicitor sentenced to two years' imprisonment for theft by the Central Criminal Court in March 1982, was ordered yesterday to be struck off the Roll of Solicitors for conduct unbefitting a member of the profession.

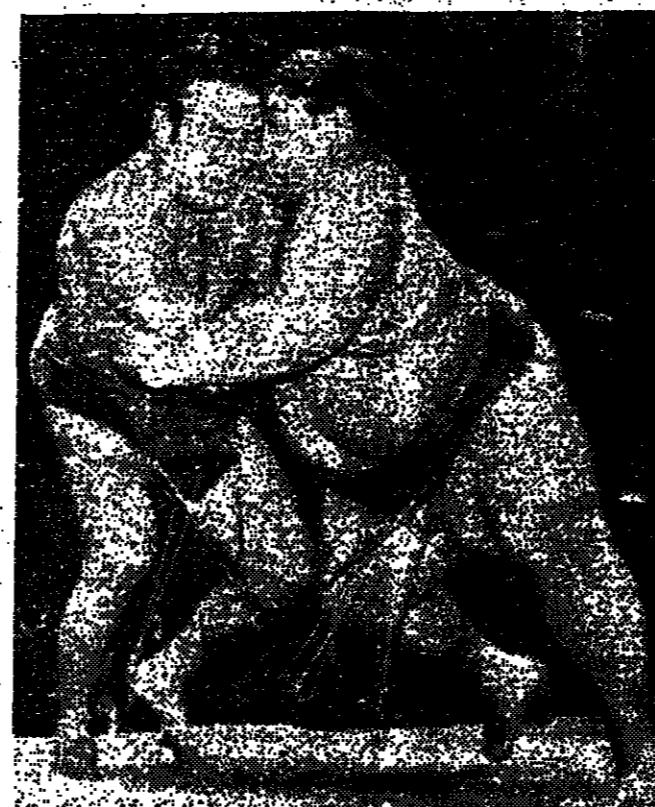
Mr Futterman, of Honeybourne Road, Kilburn, north London, had been convicted of stealing a total of £33,500.

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Battle of giants: Konishiki putting the squeeze on a higher-ranked opponent during a Tokyo tournament.

could ban foreigners from the sport.

Rising sumo stars normally go on to train young newcomers and become stable masters; some wrestlers are gathered under individual trainers much like race horses. Takamiyama, who rose high in sumo, became a naturalized Japanese citizen and is now a stable master.

Konishiki, though he speaks Japanese well, says he has no such intention. He plans to retire after a 10-year career and open a supermarket in Hawaii.

Kremlin rewards Gromyko for his growing influence

From Richard Owen, Moscow
personally commended and has increasingly decided policy as well as carried it out.

At the Kremlin ceremony yesterday, Mr Chernenko announced that Mr Gromyko had spent 45 years in foreign affairs, 27 as Foreign Minister and 11 as Politburo member. Andrei Gromyko is well known in the Soviet Union and in many other countries as one of the most influential statesmen.

He was congratulated by the Politburo recently for his "great work" in conducting talks with President Reagan in Washington on behalf of the Kremlin. With the Soviet Union in a more or less permanent succession crisis since President Brezhnev's death two years ago, Mr Gromyko has come to the

reputation of being a promotion he received under Mr Andropov.

Mr Gromyko is Foreign Minister and First Deputy Prime Minister as a promotion

he received under Mr Andropov.

Nakasone vows to curb illegal wildlife imports

From Our Own Correspondent, Tokyo

Washington convention on wildlife, but he said Japan areas for clues to the identity of the person or group poisoning confectionery.

Japan is said to be the world's biggest dealer in wildlife and to have the biggest involvement in illegal transactions.

The Duke pulled no punches in his discussions with leading Japanese, backed up by the critical convention mood; and called for the protection of habitats as the key to protection of species.

Tokyo — As 40,000 police

combed the Osaka and Tokyo

areas for clues to the identity of

the person or group poisoning

confectionery.

Japan is said to be the world's

biggest dealer in wildlife and to

have the biggest involvement in

illegal transactions.

The Duke has raised controver

sy because so far there is no

hard evidence to connect the

blurred figure in glasses and a

baseball cap with the poisoner.

The video has raised contro

versy because so far there is no

hard evidence to connect the

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Whollywals are not normally allowed until child is aged 7.)		
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NATIONAL SAVINGS

كما من الممكن

Archbishop steps up his attack on Ferraro over the abortion issue

From Bailey Morris
Washington

This week Archbishop John O'Connor of New York stated clearly a position which has created an unprecedented election-year schism between Catholic candidates and prominent Roman Catholic bishops in the United States.

In an address directed at America's 53 million Catholics, he said it was the duty of public officials and candidates for election both to publicly oppose abortion on demand and to work for modification of laws legalizing abortion.

Archbishop O'Connor's statement escalated not only his attacks against Ms Geraldine Ferraro, a Catholic who is the Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, but also the growing US debate over matters of Church and state which have surfaced so strongly in this election.



Not since the 1960 presidential campaign of Mr John Kennedy, the first Catholic President, have the responsibilities to the church or a Catholic officeholder been so fiercely debated.

It is a debate which has provoked sharp statements from prominent Catholic officeholders - Ms Ferraro, Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, Mr Mario Cuomo, the Governor of New York, Mr Thomas O'Neill, the Speaker of the House - over the dangers of mixing politics and religion.

This year the issues are quite different from the 1960 Kennedy campaign in which the Catholic church maintained a low profile even though its tacit support for the candidate was evident. Mr Kennedy's appeal for religious tolerance was

Reagan stays away from Grenada

Washington (NYT) - Mr Peter McPherson, the head of the agency for International Development, and not President Reagan will represent the United States at celebrations in Grenada marking the first anniversary of the American invasion last October, State Department officials said yesterday.

There has been speculation that the President would visit the island for the anniversary this month on the eve of the presidential election.

directed mainly at the non-Catholic electorate. Ms Ferraro, Mr Cuomo, state and local officeholders are seeking the backing of the Catholic church for their right to take public positions which may conflict with their own private religious beliefs.

Neither Ms Ferraro nor Mr Cuomo, considered a leading candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1988, personally supports abortion. But both have stated strongly their shared positions that as officeholders they must uphold the law permitting abortions. That they cannot impose their own beliefs as Catholics on the electorate as a whole. They support free choice on abortion.

The episcopal Bishop of New York, Mr Paul Moore Jr, recently stepped into the fray, stating his belief that the primary duty of officeholders is to uphold the constitution and the nation's laws even if the laws are contrary to personal religious beliefs.

Bishop Moore, noting that he had never endorsed a political candidate or party, said he regarded the separation of Church and state as "one of the deepest foundations of freedom in America".

Archbishop O'Connor has chosen to walk a difficult

tightrope between matters of Church and state. He has publicly rebuked Ms Ferraro for her statements on abortion, wondering aloud how any Catholic in good conscience could vote for anyone who explicitly supported it.

His statements have divided conservatives and liberals in the American Catholic Church. They have drawn complaints from prominent Catholics that "the Church is shooting down our own people". Mr Cuomo responded on September 13 in a televised address: "There is no Church teaching that mandates the best political course for making our belief everyone's rule, for spreading this part of our Catholicism," Mr Cuomo said. He has proposed a taskforce to explore a "cluster of life-and-death issues" and their relation to public policy.

The remarks this week of Archbishop O'Connor, a former Navy chaplain who rose to the rank of rear-admiral, were billed as a rebuttal to Mr Cuomo's well received address.

Defending his criticism of political figures, Archbishop O'Connor said: "It will simply not do to argue that laws won't work or that we cannot legislate morality. Nor will it do to argue that I won't impose my morality on others."

Archbishop O'Connor heads a group of American bishops, including Archbishop Bernard Law of Boston, who have been criticized for appearing to urge Church members to vote for candidates who agree with the Church's positions on abortion. Indeed, Archbishop Law stated last month that abortion was "the single most important issue in this campaign" and he urged voters to make it their primary concern when casting ballots.

But the influential National Conference of Catholic Bishops made it clear in a recent statement that the American Church is not involved in single issue politics and does not seek to create a "voting block".

Bush falls again into gender trap

From Trevor Fishlock
Portland, Oregon

Once again, Vice-President Bush publicly stumbled at gender gap, that feature of the political geography which has been especially troublesome to Republicans.

Already convicted of male chauvinism this week for his comment on his debate with Mrs Geraldine Ferraro - "We tried to kick a little ass last night" - Mr Bush caused more dismay during a public forum here.

He was his own master of ceremonies, ranging the floor of a packed hall, picking out questioners at random. Although many women put up their hands to attract his attention, he picked man after man. When time ran out and he chose the last questioner - another man - a woman shouted: "How about a question from a woman?"

There was loud applause at that suggestion. Mr Bush got the message and called on a woman. She happened to be an advocate of a freeze on nuclear weapons who asked him about

Cheek to cheek: President Reagan gets a kiss from Drew Barrymore, the actress, at a White House ceremony.

nuclear policy. She was cheered. Mr Bush responded, also to cheers, that "our policy is that a nuclear war is not winnable and must never be fought".

Mr Bush was beginning a campaign swing in Oregon,

strong Republican country. President Reagan will be in the same region next week. Both men are helped by a measure, signed by the President this week, to give relief to the North-West's hard-pressed timber industry.

He repeated his offer to help both sides

Iraqis had torn the attacking Iraqis to pieces.

The renewed fighting ended a relative lull which has held since February this year, when Iraq seized the oil-rich Majnoon islands on the Iraqi side of the southern front.

CAIRO: President Mubarak has pulled out Iran as perpetrator of recent mine explosions in the Red Sea and narrowed down Egyptian suspicions to Libya, according to an interview published yesterday.

Mr Mubarak also told the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Siyassat* that Libya would have to bear "cruel consequences" if it launched any new action undermining Egyptian security.

In Baghdad, a High Command communiqué said the

Agenda backlog keeps Unesco in session

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The 51 members of the executive board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization agreed yesterday to extend their meeting until midday on Monday in an attempt to examine the many resolutions still needing attention. The present session, which began on September 26, was to end today.

Among the more controversial resolutions is one from the United States proposing that on questions concerning Unesco's budget or programme a vote of 85 per cent of the executive board be required, instead of a simple majority, if a

consensus cannot be reached. That would effectively give a built-in veto to the Western minority who represent less than one quarter of the executive board.

The United States, will leave Unesco at the end of the year unless "significantly permanent and important" changes are made, also wants a special meeting of the executive board some time in November or December to examine the final report of the US General Accounting Office inquiry into allegations of gross financial inefficiency and maladministration by the Unesco secretariat.

For the Stalinist faction the prospects are even worse. In Helsinki it is expected to receive only 2.6 per cent of the votes cast compared with the Eurocommunists' 9 per cent. In Espoo, which is just west of the capital, the communists' share of the vote will fall to 7.9 per cent from 12.3 per cent in 1980, according to the poll.

For the Stalinist faction the prospects are even worse. In Helsinki it is expected to receive only 2.6 per cent of the votes cast compared with the Eurocommunists' 9 per cent. Among the big parties, the Social Democrats and the Centre Party are expected to maintain their positions with 26.3 and 18.4 per cent of the vote respectively, while the Conservatives are expected to drop from 22.9 per cent in 1980 to 20.9 per cent.

Iran launches offensive to protect villages

Tehran (Reuters) - Iran threw its troops against Iraqi positions in the mountainous central sector of the front yesterday in an offensive designed to protect border villages from Iraqi artillery fire, official sources said.

Tehran Radio said hundreds of Iraqi troops were killed or wounded and more than 100 captured in the attack. Iran's news agency said the Iraqis were retreating, leaving behind artillery and 20 wrecked tanks. It claimed that Iranian troops wiped out parts of an Iraqi infantry brigade and commando battalion.

In Baghdad, a High Com-

other U.S. cities, including Los Angeles and Washington. This winter take a liberty, take Pan Am. Call your nearest travel agent or Pan Am for full details and conditions.



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Welcome back! Bishop Tutu is embraced after landing at Jan Smuts Airport.

Tutu returns to his flock

From Michael Hornby, Johannesburg

Bishop Desmond Tutu, winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize, returned home yesterday to a rapturous welcome from dancing and singing church workers, wide acclaim from black leaders and a deafening silence from the Government, of which he has been a persistent and outspoken critic.

Neither Mr P. W. Botha, the State President, nor any of his Cabinet colleagues have commented on the award. Pretoria's attitude is thought to have been accurately reflected, however, in the weekly *Current Affairs* commentary by the South African Broadcasting Corporation.

This spoke of the exuberant reaction of South Africa's enemies and said it raised the question "whether the will of Alfred Nobel is being correctly interpreted by the peace prize committee in Oslo".

Bishop Tutu's contribution to peace in South Africa was neither "remarkable nor consistent".

The commentary quoted a remark he was alleged to have made in London: "Do not abandon us even - perhaps especially - if our struggle becomes violent."

Several hundred people crowded into the arrival hall at Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport to greet Bishop Tutu, a dapper figure in the purple cloth of the Anglican faith; who had flown in with his wife and two daughters via

London from New York, where he had been on sabbatical, teaching at a theological college.

A storm of cheering and adulation broke out as he appeared. People surged round him, waving banners saying "Welcome Baba" and "Apartheid goodbye", and then broke into deep-throated singing of Nkosi Sikelele Afrika (God Bless Africa), the emotional Xhosa anthem of the black nationalist movement.

Most of those present were fellow clergymen or employees of the South African Council of Churches, of which Bishop Tutu is the general secretary. He said he saw the prize as not just for himself but for "all the people whose noses are rubbed in the dust every day".

There was an emotional reunion with Beyers Naudé, the Afrikaans theologian, who wept and was embraced by the bishop as he told him: "I pray the day may come when my own people will understand something of the message you bring to black and white."

At a press conference later at the Johannesburg headquarters of the council of churches, Bishop Tutu said he supported the aims of the African National Congress, but not its violent methods.

He dismissed "the new constitution as a dangerous waste of time. There are still too many people in this country who want to change, provided everything stays the same", he said.

'CIA file' for Contras stirs up Congress

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

A 44-page manual which the CIA is said to have prepared for Nicaragua's anti-Sandinista guerrillas, and includes advice on assassination, blackmail, kidnapping and mob violence, has caused an outcry in the United States Congress.

Mr Edward Boland (Democrat, Massachusetts), chairman of the House of Representatives intelligence committee, has condemned the document entitled "Psychological operations in Guerrilla warfare", as being "repugnant to a nation that condemns violence".

His committee is investigating the CIA's alleged role in drawing up and financing the manual, the existence of which was disclosed by the Associated Press earlier this week.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, vice-chairman of the Senate select committee on intelligence, has asked the CIA to report on the matter today.

Several other prominent Democratic senators have condemned the document. Senator Christopher Dodd (Democrat, Connecticut) said it "made a mockery" of the vociferous condemnation by the United States of state-supported terrorism.

The manual, which was written in Spanish, contains instructions for blackmailing Nicaraguans so they can be coerced to work for the anti-Sandinistas, arranging the deaths of fellow rebels to create "martyrs" for their cause, staging violence by armed mobs, and arranging public executions of Nicaraguan Government officials. It also discusses how to justify shooting fleeing civilians "if it becomes necessary".

The CIA has refused to comment publicly on the manual, but several newspapers have reported that its authenticity has been confirmed by United States officials.

Mr Boland described the alleged role of the United States in preparing the manual as "a disaster for United States foreign policy" and said it was as damaging to America's image as the disclosures earlier this year of the CIA's role in mining Nicaraguan harbours.

At least 13 die in US hotel blaze

Paterson, New Jersey (AP) - A fire believed to have been started by a disgruntled employee swept through an eight-story residence hotel yesterday, killing at least 13 people and injuring 60, some of whom jumped from windows.

Russell Conklin, aged 44, a part-time employee who was said to have argued with the night manager of the Hotel Alexander Hamilton, was arrested and charged with arson and murder. Firemen reported that 15 people died in the fire, but other officials could confirm only 13 deaths.

There were more than 200 people in the hotel when the fire started, and many people tied sheets and blankets together to escape from the windows. One resident said: "The ones who were more scared just went ahead and jumped."

Socialite named in brothel case

New York (AP) - The alleged head of a \$1,000-a-night brothel belongs to one of America's oldest families, with ancestors who arrived on the Mayflower and fought in the War of Independence, the New York Post reported.

The newspaper identified Sheila Devin, aged 32, accused by police of running a call girl operation, as the daughter of a prominent New Jersey socialite.

She was freed on \$7,500 bail after surrendering to the Manhattan district attorney's office.

Swapo men freed

Windhoek (Reuters) - Seventy-four Swapo guerrillas were released from a Namibian detention camp yesterday after a board of inquiry set up by Mr Willie van Niekerk, South Africa's Administrator-General, ruled they were no longer a threat to law and order. Most of the detainees were captured in Angola in 1978.

Swede expelled

Brussels (Reuters) - A Swedish journalist, Sune Olofsson of the Stockholm daily *Dagbladet*, was expelled from Yugoslavia this week accused of "defending terrorism in his articles", the Swedish Embassy said. Two weeks ago Yugoslavia expelled the British journalist Nora Beloff.

Bought out

Bonn (Reuters) - Twenty-one East Germans won emigration to the West in August, after occupying Bonn's embassy in Prague, where more than 130 others are staging a similar sit-in. A West German television report said their exit was bought with cash payments to East Berlin.

Pact approved

Hongkong (Reuters) - The 48-member Legislative Council here endorsed the Sino-British draft agreement on the territory's future after three days of debate. One of the two members who abstained said it was "the best of a bad deal" and not an occasion for rejoicing.

Soviet reward

Moscow (Reuters) - General Vladimir Govorov, who commanded troops in the area where a South Korean airliner was shot down last year, has been awarded the Hero of the Soviet Union medal, Pravda reported.

Bongo barred

Ginevra, Switzerland (Reuters) - Local councillors have barred President Bongo Gabor from buying a 10-acre property in this picturesque village, near Lake Geneva. Residents did not want the village overrun by security guards.

Policeman shot

Spain (Reuters) - Two suspected Basque guerrillas riding a motor-cycle shot dead a municipal policeman outside his home here.

Correction

The Spanish Embassy in Ginevra City was burnt down in 1980, as a result of rioting, as stated on October 7, but in the course of the violent termination of a peaceful occupation by Indian peasants.

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Inflation-battered Israel struggles against spectre of Weimar

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

With inflation now rapidly approaching 1,000 per cent, Israel's Government of national unity is struggling to overcome internal differences and devise a policy to save the country from a situation which, some fear, could be as dangerous as any it has faced on the battlefield.

The signs of a potential breakdown in social order are already to be seen and have prompted several commentators to liken the situation to that which existed in Germany during the final stages of the Weimar Republic.

Even as ministers argued this week about possible remedies (a 27-point austerity plan has been put forward), it was revealed by senior bankers that the declining value of the shekel may soon necessitate measures for no other reason than the inability of the computers to handle the growing number of digits in every calculation.

According to sources in the data processing industry, inflation has now reached such a pitch - last month's 21.4 per

cent jump was the highest in the country's 36-year history - that the computers used by the banks and the Government can no longer cope. "Technically, it will be impossible to continue this way," a Tel Aviv bank official said.

Although attempts to hammer out a wages and prices freeze between the Government, private employers and the Histadrut, the national labour federation, have failed so far, the inexorable rise in prices has now begun to take its toll despite a cushioning system which compensates all employees for 80 per cent in increases in the cost of living.

The appearance of the latest index-accompanied by forecasts of worse to come next month - coincided with some grim figures. Those showed that take-home pay in October will be only 80 per cent of that in July, the month of the inconclusive election which gave such a sow and painful birth to the new coalition Cabinet.

This sudden fall comes

against the background of price rises which outsiders may find hard to comprehend. Since August, for example, the price of cooking oil has increased by 143 per cent, mayonnaise by 105, chocolate by 101, and staple of the Israeli diet, humus, by 61 per cent.

Mrs Shoshana Saguy, a Jerusalem housewife, married to an electricity worker explained: "In the last few weeks things have gone out of control. It is no longer possible to shop rationally."

As we talked, the first rains of winter were playing havoc with the Holy City's hopelessly inadequate drainage system: "I cannot afford to buy the children winter coats. They will have to make do with last year's, and that is no way to live," Mrs Saguy said. She is one of many Israelis now contemplating the possibility of emigration for the first time.

As so often in the recent past, the only light on the bleak economic horizon has come from the United States, which

recently offered to speed up aid and postpone the repayment of massive debts.

But critics of the new Government have been quick to point out that the move may prove a double-edged sword which could affect Israel's credit-worthiness by giving the world the impression that it is on the verge of bankruptcy.

The crisis atmosphere has been heightened by the disclosure that the Histadrut is considering demanding that its members be paid every fortnight instead of monthly as a way of alleviating the effects of hyper-inflation.

A Treasury team is now devising a fresh emergency package for consideration by ministers.

But economists have been scathing about the measures taken during the Government's first weeks in office, including a six-month ban on the import of 50 so-called "luxury" goods, including shaving cream, chocolates and ceramic bathroom fittings.

The boy who lived 1.6 million years ago

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi

Kenyan, British and American scientists have discovered the most complete skeleton ever found of an early human ancestor, that of a 1.2-million-old boy about 5ft 4in tall, on the western shore of Lake Turkana (formerly Lake Rudolf) in north-western Kenya.

Mr Richard Leakey, director of the National Museums of Kenya, displayed the fossil remains, which are almost 1.6 million years old, at a press conference here yesterday. They are of a member of the *Homo Erectus*, which also includes Peking man.

The first piece of fossil skull was found by Mr Kamoya Kimeu, a Kenyan, and was followed by other pieces of the same young man. Mr Leakey said the man was taller and better built than *Homo erectus* had hitherto appeared to have been. "He was a fine, strapping youth, probably weighing about 65 kg (143 lb) he said.

He speculated that the boy would have grown to more than six ft in height had he lived to adulthood. Until now, he said, scientists had generally assumed that early humans were smaller than we are today.

Mr Leakey said the fossils were well preserved in a swamp, and had been dated from the volcanic ashes between which they were sandwiched. It was not possible to say what the boy, known as



Early ancestor: Mr Richard Leakey displaying the skull found near Lake Turkana.

fossil number WT 15000, died of.

• Lake Turkana, in the midst of one of Kenya's remotest and most arid regions, is believed to have had a different climate when the fossil boy lived (AP reports).

Judging from other fossil beds around the lake, the area then was well watered and teeming with game, including many species of antelope,

hippopotamus, zebra, and an early form of elephant.

During a visit to the lake last weekend with a group from the Kenya museum Society, Mr Leakey said the discovery of skeletons was very, very rare in the fossil record of early man because the bones were usually scattered by predators and that less than a handful had been found.

Bulgaria tightens entry rules after blast

From Richard Bassett
Vienna

The Bulgarian Foreign Ministry yesterday announced a tightening of visa requirements for foreign visitors to the country. The move was seen by some Western diplomats as a response to last month's bomb explosion in the Bulgarian city of Plovdiv in which a person was killed.

New laws coming into force will mean that it will no longer be possible to extend visas automatically after crossing the Bulgarian border. Individual tourists and travellers who require a visa will now need also an invitation from a Bulgarian citizen before being allowed into the country.

The move has surprised Western tour operators in Vienna who had been told earlier this year by Bulgarian Tourist Board officials that the country was thinking of relaxing its visa requirements. Since 1967, when Bulgaria abolished its visa requirements with Austria, the country has expanded its Black Sea tourist industry, enabling more than 200,000 holidaymakers from the West to enter the country annually.

Dr Vassil Dachterov, the spokesman for the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry, said that the new requirements were necessary in order to reduce threats to the "security interests of Bulgaria".

These would not affect tourist groups on package tours.

Cool ending to Assad's Russian trip

From Richard Owen

As President Assad of Syria left Moscow yesterday after a four-day "friendly working visit", diplomats noted that the visit had not been as friendly as might have been expected, and President Assad had failed to endorse publicly the Soviet proposal for an international conference on the Middle East.

Damascus is heavily dependent on Moscow for arms supplies and is considered Russia's closest ally in the Arab world. The Soviet Union and Syria are linked by a friendship treaty signed by Mr Assad in Moscow four years ago.

The Syrian leader's talks with President Chernenko came at a time when Moscow has launched a big diplomatic initiative in the Middle East in a move to forestall any attempt by the United States to bring about a regional peace settlement following the rapprochement between Egypt and Jordan, and the assumption of power in Israel by Mr Shimon Peres.

Diplomats were struck, however, that despite Mr Assad's vociferous condemnation of the Egyptian-Jordanian accord, Mr Chernenko pointedly failed to follow suit.

Perhaps in response, Mr Chernenko's reiteration of Moscow's call for an international conference involving Russia and the Palestine Liberation Organization was not echoed by Mr Assad, who merely noted that Soviet proposals contained "a realistic and constructive programme".

There were reported behind-the-scenes differences, too, over Moscow's continued backing for Mr Yasser Arafat as leader of the PLO and Syria's support for Mr Arafat's opponents in the Palestinian movement.

Moscow has also irritated Damascus by leaning toward the Baathist regime in Iraq, whose foreign minister is to visit the Soviet Union soon.

Mr Chernenko promised Mr Assad full Soviet support, but the two leaders' luncheon speeches were not published.

Weinberger stops off to see Husain

Amman. (Reuters). - Mr Caspar Weinberger, the United States Defence Secretary, has ended a Middle East tour with a brief visit to Jordan, during which he and King Hussein discussed the prospects for peace.

Quoting a court spokesman, Jordanian state television said

Key Aquino witness 'pressured'

From Keith Dalton
Manila

The commission investigating the murder last year of Benigno Aquino, the Philippine opposition leader, yesterday rejected claims by a key witness that the board had put pressure on him to implicate the military in his killing.

A Philippine Airlines engineer, Mr Celso Loterina, said that in return for a promised job and sanctuary in the United States, he had agreed to testify at a secret session of the inquiry last July that he saw soldiers shoot Mr Aquino.

Because the commission allegedly reneged on its agreement and failed to provide him anonymity, Mr Loterina, in a three-page hand-written letter yesterday, publicly retracted his statement and accused the board of deceiving and betraying him.

Saying that this was a "desperate attempt by some quarters to discredit the board and its findings", the commission denied that one of its members and two senior lawyers badgered Mr Loterina into giving evidence against the military.

Mr Loterina had said at an earlier public hearing that he did not see who shot the opposition leader on August 21, 1983, a few moments after soldiers escorted him from the aircraft which had brought him back from three years of self-imposed exile.

In his signed letter he said he could no longer be sure what happened.

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Vatican hails Beagle Channel agreement

From Peter Nichols, Rome

Delegations representing Argentina and Chile, led on each side by ambassadors, yesterday signed an agreement concerning the ownership of islands in the Beagle Channel, at the southernmost tip of South America. It is understood that under the three main islands involved Lennox, Pietro and Nueva, will go to Chile.

The conclusion of what described by Cardinal Casaroli, the Pope's Secretary of State, as an ancient and complex quarrel has been hailed in the Vatican as a triumph for papal diplomacy.

The negotiations began about five years ago when the Pope offered his mediation for a dispute which has brought the two countries close to war on several occasions. A British

Hand in hand: The chief Argentine negotiator, Señor Marcelo Delpech (left) his Chilean counterpart, Señor Ernesto Videla, and Cardinal Casaroli after the signing.

THE ARTS: 2

Television
London peculiar

Designing a Nightmare (BBC 2) dealt with the making of 1984, a film set in a city which, as the presenter put it, "must have been very familiar" to those who knew London immediately after the war. And indeed it might still seem familiar, since the atmosphere of London has not really changed - and perhaps, after so long a history, will never radically change. So it was that Alexandra Palace could be used as a scene for urban desolation, and London's East End represented a timeless wasteland. The director described such places as "truly unreal... surreal", and that strange but instantly recognizable landscape has affected the film by lending it a properly English dimension. Some of the scenes in 1984 might have sprung from Dickens as much as from Orwell.

The techniques of film-making are always fascinating for those who like the present writer, know next to nothing about the cinema - and last night's programme provided an intriguing account: this series, if it does nothing else, illuminates the extraordinary fantasy and theatre of which modern capitalism is constituted.

Peter Ackroyd

Theatre

Money to Live
Royal Court Upstairs

Twenty-two-year-old Jacqueline Rudet is not actually a former member of the Young People's Theatre Scheme, but this play has all the signs of a post-graduate work from that quarter: vivid first-hand presentation of a world of friends and family, a youthful gaucheness in the writing, passion and humour, and a naive tendency to put in everything.

Peter Terson's *Strippers*, recently touring up north, set part-time pub strippers firmly in the context of male unemployment on Tyneside and concentrated on the reaction of their husbands. Ms Rudet's approach is very different: her protagonist, Charlene, is single, black, living alone, disillusioned with men, and working herself tired for £78 a week. A stripper's wage packet brings confidence, independence, escape from the treadmill: surely she is exploiting men, not the other way about? But, when her own sister is half-raped one night, Charlene is not so sure.

One rather odd manifestation of her new self-respect is that she is reconciled with her family, and puts them to rights, suggesting a dressmaking busi-

ness for mother and sister, getting odd-job work for Dad and fixing an abortion for little brother's girlfriend. The point is that even a modest degree of poverty can cripple. What if you do drift into prostitution? As a stripper friend remarks, if you're going to have joyless sex you might as well get paid for it.

Gordon Case's Black Theatre Co-operative production makes the loose dialogue slower still, but Judith Jacob's strong-sensitive Charlene holds it together, pulling off a neat transformation from put-upon ugly duckling to stylish woman of the world. She and Cynthia Powell (as Mother) who finds himself progressively drawn to the side of the Aboriginals with their austere understanding of the earth; his boss (Norman Kaye) who cheerfully believes that they can be won over by boardroom diplomacy and costly gifts, the white outsider who aggressively identifies with the Blacks; the racist lawyer, exasperated by the dignified, immovable, incomprehensible

It is dramatically effective, relaxed, comic, sad, and for the most part might have been made by practically anyone. Most characteristic of Herzog perhaps is the somewhat high-handed invention of his own anthropology and mythology for the occasion. Even the elaborate love of the green ants, which is the dramatic motive of the Aboriginals' battle, is Herzog's own invention. As he explains it: "I wanted to have legends and mythology that come close to the thinking and the way of life of the Aboriginals, but I made it clear to them that the film is not their dream, it is my dream. I couldn't claim to make their cause my cause; that would be ridiculous." There is though a suggestion of arrogance and patronage about this, or at least a failure to acknowledge how rich is the Aboriginals' culture

The Natural, the second film

and how strong is their real-life cause.

It is true that the Aboriginal characters, played by distinguished elders of the community, make that case by their mere presence. Their wisdom is calm and their verdicts are mild but final: "You white men are lost. You don't understand the land. Too many silly questions. Your presence on this earth will come to an end. You have no sense."

Perhaps because of Herzog's unwillingness to deal with the reality of his characters, preferring his own mythology to theirs, much of the film seems waywardly incidental. There is, for instance, a whole subplot about an old lady and her lost dog, which seems as irrelevant as improbable in this desert region.

There are also touches of inspiration. The old man who is called "mute" because he is the only surviving person who can speak his tribal language, which is the only speech he knows, is a fine metaphor for loss of communication (it is also based in tragic reality). A circle of intending fathers squat among the detergent shelves at the local supermarket because it is the site of a long-vanished sacred fertility tree. The mean-faced supermarket manager lets them stay because fertility is likely to be favourable for future business prospects.

The Natural, the second film

photographed to great pictorial effect by Caleb Deschanel, who also has the unusual distinction of using slow motion with discretion and good dramatic sense.

The characters and their emotions are archetypal and larger-than-life: the Hero (who better than Robert Redford more blond and glowing than ever!); the Femmes Fatales (Barbara Hershey, Kim Basinger); the Prince of Darkness, in the characters of a corrupt old judge (Robert Prosky) who literally cannot bear the light and a ruthless professional gangster (perfectly played by Darren McGavin, who is mysteriously ignored in the publicity for the film); their Mephistophelean creature, a sinister sports reporter (Robert Duvall); the Guardian Angel (Glenn Close) whose love must in the end redeem the hero.

The mythical stature of these characters is constantly emphasized. As a boy the hero fashions his enchanted baseball bat out of the blasted tree beneath which his father died; and every time he hits one of his victorious strokes with it the heavens are once more riven with lightning. His last great hit manages to blast the entire

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Cinema
Native wisdom amid Herzog's own mythology

Tradition against the bulldozer: Roy Marika in *Where the Green Ants Dream*

Where the Green
Ants Dream (15)
Chelsea CinemaThe Natural (PG)
Odeon Leicester SquareConan the
Destroyer (15)
EmpireFear Not Jacob
National Film Theatre

Werner Herzog's *Where the Green Ants Dream* is a German production, made by a German crew, but entirely shot in Australia in English and in Aboriginal tribal languages. The story is a familiar one: a big mining corporation begins exploratory drilling in an area which is sacred to the Aboriginals, who protest with stubborn patience, sitting down in front of the bulldozers, and carrying their case to the courts in Sydney.

Characters and confrontations are familiar enough also: the young white geologist (gangly Bruce Spence) who finds himself progressively drawn to the side of the Aboriginals with their austere understanding of the earth; his boss (Norman Kaye) who cheerfully believes that they can be won over by boardroom diplomacy and costly gifts, the white outsider who aggressively identifies with the Blacks; the racist lawyer, exasperated by the dignified, immovable, incomprehensible

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The Natural, the second film

of Barry Levinson, who made his debut with *Diner*, also works at the level of fable and metaphor. It is adapted from a 1952 novel by Bernard Malamud, and combines reflections on the rise and fall of the American dream with the archetypal Samson and Delilah legend.

Robert Redford, in his first acting role since his directorial debut with *Ordinary People*, plays a farm boy with a natural genius for baseball. Before he even gets a chance to play professionally, he is shot and crippled by a beautiful woman who is the tool of a racketeer gambler. Not until sixteen years later does he find his place as a star in the professional game, only to find the same history repeating itself. This time however he has the skill, toughness and support of a loving woman needed to defeat corruption and the Delilah depicted to unman him.

It is a period piece, and the Twenties and Thirties have been richly recreated, using locations in Buffalo, a city which saw much ambitious building during that period, including the Victory Stadium, erected as a New Deal relief project. The settings have been

photographed to great pictorial effect by Caleb Deschanel, who also has the unusual distinction of using slow motion with discretion and good dramatic sense.

The characters and their emotions are archetypal and larger-than-life: the Hero (who better than Robert Redford more blond and glowing than ever!); the Femmes Fatales (Barbara Hershey, Kim Basinger); the Prince of Darkness, in the characters of a corrupt old judge (Robert Prosky) who literally cannot bear the light and a ruthless professional gangster (perfectly played by Darren McGavin, who is mysteriously ignored in the publicity for the film); their Mephistophelean creature, a sinister sports reporter (Robert Duvall); the Guardian Angel (Glenn Close) whose love must in the end redeem the hero.

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contribution to the current genre of wham-pow comic-strip adventure. Directed by Richard Fleischer, this sequel to John Milius's *Conan the Barbarian* is a good deal lighter in touch and better-humoured than the original. Set in the never-never-land of sword and sorcery, the dialogue is cheerfully contemporary ("We're not a charitable institution"), the characters are gaily coloured cardboard cut-outs, and the design and special effects are opulent and inventive.

Arnold Schwarzenegger, the most personable Mr Universe in the history of the contest, mostly restricts his acting to rolling his eyes apprehensively, but he has his own sense of fun and throws himself into the hand-to-hand stuff with a will. His most notable ally in this episode is the singer Grace Jones, playing a formidable black Amazon.

Throughout the next four weeks the National Film Theatre is presenting a season of Independent Jewish Cinema, designed to counteract stereotypes derived from Hollywood impressions of North America's immigrant generations. With one exception (*Luck the Liar*, a 10-year-old film made in East Germany), the films in the season have all been made within the last five years in Western Europe, Israel and North America, and range in subject from the Holocaust to the foundation and political history of modern Israel and various more particular manifestations of Jewish culture.

The season opens on Tuesday with *Fear Not Jacob* (1981), which is authentically Diasporic, as a German production shot in Portugal for an expatriate Romanian, Radu Gabre. Well staged and handsomely shot (by Igor Luther), it is the story of a Jew who flees the early-century pogroms of the Russian empire only to encounter racial persecution in a small town in Portugal. Working up to a strong horror-movie denouement, it is probably more effective as a thriller than as a specific expression of Jewish history and culture.

David Robinson

BORIS GODUNOV

"Tarkovsky's vision of Mussorgsky's opera is far removed from the external pomp and ceremony that usually surrounds the work. He is concerned with the inner drama of Boris — the politician's murder of an innocent child to further his ambitions and, as the performance proceeds, it slowly reveals the image of a man alone and broken by power." *Wall Street Journal*

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SPECTRUM

Wisard idea - poor execution

To see the wonderful Wizard of Oz, Dorothy followed the yellow brick road to Emerald City. The Uxbridge Road is less romantic and the bleak concrete campus of Brunel University less exotic, but the privileged visitor who presses on to journey's end will meet a very remarkable wizard indeed.

This wizard, more properly, WISARD – an acronym for Wilkie, Stonham and Aleksander's Recognition Device – is a machine built out of elements with logical functions equivalent to those of nerve cells, or neurons. In pure research it will be invaluable in finding out more about our own brains. In a world where there is an increasing demand for machines which can take over tasks previously performed by people, it will find many practical uses. These range from robot vision systems to speech-processing word-processors.

The idea of such a machine – an artificial neural net – had intrigued mathematicians and engineers for the past 35 years, but the difficulty was that there seemed to be no practical means of constructing large numbers of artificial neurons. The answer was spotted in the mid-1960s by Igor Aleksander, then a lecturer in his 20s at Queen Mary College, London.

Artificial neurons, he realized, were already available in the shape of the RAM (Random Access Memory) elements which provide a computer's electronic memory. If RAMs were connected to an input, and to each other in a certain way, they would perform logical functions similar to neurons.

"Universities think it is wrong to make money out of their work"

It took some 15 years of patient research and experiment before Professor Aleksander, who had by then moved via the University of Kent to the chair of electrical engineering at Brunel, was able to translate his idea into practice. The main cause of the long delay was that it was only fairly recently that the silicon revolution advanced to the point at which RAM chips became available "off the shelf" at a price which made it feasible to build a machine like Wisard which contains tens of thousands of them. Therefore it was 1979 before Professor Aleksander could start work on Wisard himself with the help of his colleague, Tom Stonham, and Bruce Wilkie, who was brought in to engineer the machine.

Wisard amply fulfilled expectations. A measure of its talents can be gained from one of its "party tricks" which it performed at a recent Royal Society conference. Having been "trained" by Professor Aleksander – who appeared before its television "eye" to demonstrate a smile and a frown – Wisard then inspected the distinguished features of a succession of Fellows and told them whether they were looking

Piers Burnett traces the story of how the development of a world-beating British 'thinking' machine has been hampered by bureaucratic prejudice despite a promise from the Government to bring inventive academics and the market place much closer together

cheerful or dismayed. It could equally well, given a different course of instruction, have learned to recognize the individual scientists and to distinguish one from another other.

It may seem trivial but in computer technology terms it is truly remarkable. Facial expressions and identities represent probably the most complex and subtle set of visual images with which we cope. Distinguishing between them is beyond the wildest dreams of those who work with orthodox computers.

To "learn" what an individual looks like, Wisard is shown the face "alive", with changing attitude and expression, and as a result forms a generalized "mental image" of the features which enables it to recognize them again even if they are seen from an unfamiliar angle or with a different expression.

It learns and responds as fast as a human counterpart, but most remarkable of all, unlike that of an orthodox computer, Wisard's intelligence is a function of its construction, not its programming. The only instruction given to the machine is applied by pressing a "teach" button which causes it to "learn" the image presented to it.

As automation advances in factories and offices there will be a growing need for machines with Wisard-like skills.

Since 1979 companies including Barclays Bank and Glaxo have been sending their own experts to work with the Brunel team to see if they could use the new techniques, but like all academic researchers whose work was funded by the Science and Engineering Research Council, Professor Aleksander was not free to dispose of the results. Until Mrs Thatcher announced a change in the rules a year ago, the British Technology Group (BTG) had the exclusive right to license the commercial exploitation of such publicly funded research.

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BTG licensed the industrial rights in Wisard to Computer Recognition Systems (CRS), a relatively new company, started by a group of executives from Thorn-EMI. Having convinced themselves of the potential of Wisard, CRS raised more than £100,000 in venture capital to re-engineer the prototype into production form, transforming it from the size of two filing cabinets into a neat 19 x 10 x 20-inch box.

So far, the history of Wisard is almost a copybook example of what everyone is agreed should happen. Here was an exciting British research project carried through thanks to the farsighted support of the Department of Education and Science, which, via the SERC, provided £220,000 to fund Wisard and its predecessors. Having reached the point at which commercial exploitation became feasible, the work was licensed by the Department of Trade and Industry through BTG.

Igor Aleksander obviously wanted to build on his success and even before the agreement with CRS was signed, was planning the next stage. A start will be made on "teaching" the machine to use language in order to label or describe what it sees; then, it will be equipped with a "window" which it will learn to move about its field of vision to concentrate on significant objects or features in the way people do.

CRS was enthusiastic about future prospects. Indeed the firm had insisted that its contract with BTG should give it an exclusive right to the "know-how" arising from further research at Brunel.

Professor Aleksander needed further funding to pursue this next stage of his research and had every reason to expect that it would be forthcoming yet as he filled in his SERC application form in April 1983 he knew that far-reaching changes were imminent.

Some six months earlier the Committee on Advanced Information Technology chaired by John Alvey, British Telecom's Senior Technology Director, had proposed an ambitious five-year programme of research in the shape of a collaborative effort by industry, government and universities to meet the challenge presented by Japan's "Fifth Generation Programme", designed to catapult them to world leadership in information technology by the 1990s.

It was not difficult to predict that the Japanese challenge would be met and matched by the United States and in such a battle British industry could be an early casualty. The vital factor in meeting this challenge was the organization, funding and direction of research – the vital raw material without which nothing can succeed.

The Government accepted the report and set up the Alvey Directorate within the DTI with a £350m budget, of which £300m is to be spent in industry. The Department of Industry and the Ministry of Defence will provide £150m which will be matched by the participating firms. The remaining £50m will come entirely from the Government and will go to the universities.

These funding arrangements, coupled with the directorate's emphasis on collaboration between industry and universities, effectively mean that the involvement of one or more of the large companies is required before any major research project can secure Alvey support.



A man and a machine: Professor Aleksander in the laboratory at Brunel with some of his equipment

There can be no doubt that it is a deliberate attempt to force academic researchers to submit to the disciplines of an industrial market, in practice a market made up of a few large companies. Patrick Jenkins, when announcing the Alvey programme to the Commons as Secretary of State for Industry, put the underlying rationale bluntly enough: "There has grown up in the universities of this country the unfortunate belief that to make money out of their work is somehow wrong."

Few would deny that, especially when compared with the United States, the British IT industry has a lamentable record for exploiting the work done in universities. So, like most other academics, Igor Aleksander was a supporter of the Alvey Report. As a researcher and head of a university department intimately concerned with information technology, he had better cause than most to appreciate just how rapidly Britain was falling behind and how great were the dangers of this.

His experience with Alvey, therefore, came as a disappointment.

It was only after Professor Aleksander had made a direct approach to Mr Brian Oakley, the director, that Alvey agreed to provide funding for the first year of the three-year programme. The directorate agreed that during this interim period CRS should monitor the work, but further funding to cover the remainder of the programme will only be forthcoming from Alvey if the team at Brunel finds a "proper" industrial partner.

Professor Aleksander's immediate reaction was to point out that he already had an industrial partner – one who not only had a license to exploit his existing work, but had also been given a contractual right to the "know-how" arising from the research he was now proposing. The official response from Alvey was that this was not their problem.

One way or another, Igor Aleksander is confident that the next stage of the Wisard research will get done, "even if I have to simulate the whole thing on my son's ZX81".

He is encouraged by the fact that the commercial version of the machine, launched by CRS at the recent Machine Intelligence exhibition in London, is already attracting interest and orders on a substantial scale.

Alvey's task is to 'isolate, encourage and support the maverick'

A new funding application, this time for a collaborative effort between Brunel and Imperial College London, where Professor Aleksander has just moved into the newly created Kobler Chair in the Management of Information Technology, has just been put to the Alvey Directorate.

But the issue that worries Professor Aleksander, and a growing body of opinion in the IT community, is whether the Alvey programme, guided by the priorities and requirements of the big companies, is an effective mechanism for, in the words of the original report "safeguarding the future of the Information Technology in Britain". Ian Stewart Lloyd, the chairman of the Commons sub-committee on technological innovation, says Alvey's most important task is to "isolate, encourage and support the maverick".

The brief, dramatic history of Information Technology, worked by a series of sudden technological innovations and the rapid emergence and growth of new ideas and businesses, suggests that this analysis is correct.

Judging by Professor Aleksander's experience, however, it is not one that finds much favour in the Alvey Directorate.

In the machine that can spot a smile

THE NERVE CELL Nature's logic

1 This highly simplified diagram of a single nerve cell or neuron shows connections called synapses, through which it receives electrical pulse signals from other neurons. There is also a dominant synapse.

2 Whether or not the neuron "fires", transmitting a burst of pulses to other neurons via its axon, is determined by the message, or pattern of signals, it receives at its synapses.

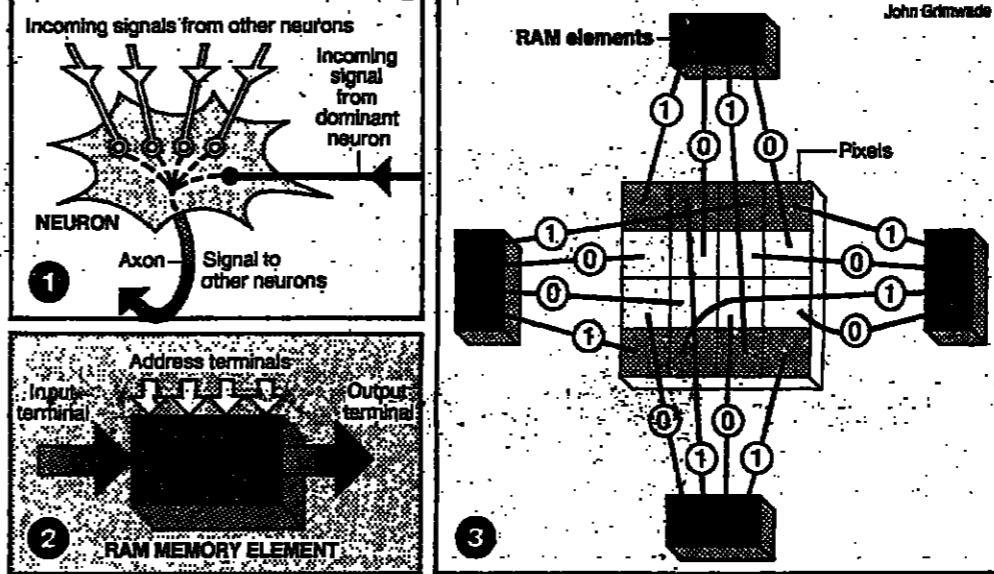
3 Some messages will cause it to fire, others prevent it from firing. The dominant neuron is able to "teach" the cell to fire in response to new messages.

SILICON NEURON Electronic logic

4 A Random Access Memory element can be thought of as a set of 16 electronic pegholes, each labelled with an address made up of four bits of information (1s or 0s). If one peghole is "addressed", by inputting a four-bit signal, say 1001, at the address terminals while simultaneously inputting one bit of data (say a 1) at the input terminal, then the element will store 1 at address 1001. If the same peghole is then addressed it will output a 1.

5 In Wisard the terminals' function is reversed. The data, now four bits of information, goes to the address terminals.

The input terminal is used to teach the element a new function. If the data consists of the pattern 1001, the element "learns" it by storing a 1 at that address. It signals its recognition by outputting a 1 when the pattern recurs.



A NEURAL NET Bits of the picture

6 This diagram shows a set of four RAM elements connected to a screen containing 16 pixels, or picture points, each of which is black or white; a black pixel is encoded as 1, a white pixel as 0. (In practice, the elements are connected to a special purpose piece of memory equipment called a "framemaster" which holds the binary information produced by one scan of the television camera for a fraction of a second.)

7 Wisard operates on an image containing about a quarter of a million pixels, which can be grey as well as plain black and white, but the principle is the same. Each RAM thus recognizes a small proportion of the total image, made up in practice of a randomly chosen group of pixels drawn from all parts of the picture. The machine's recognition of an image, its judgement of how "like" a learned image it is, is measured by the number of RAMs which fire or output a 1.

8 This system's most important feature is its ability to generalize. It will never give a 100 per cent response (all RAMs firing) as interference always distorts some of the information. But it will respond with a high degree of confidence to images which are "like" but not the same as, a learned image. It will recognize a "familiar" face, even if it is seen from an angle or in a way that makes it different from the originally learned image.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 475)

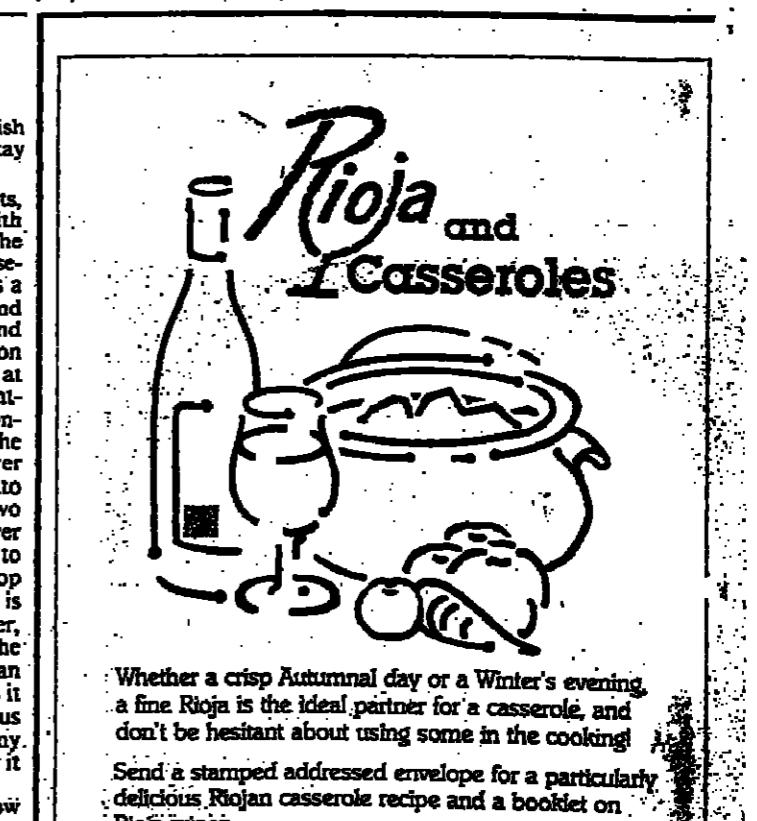
ACROSS	1 Modesty collar (6)	2 Body stich (6)	3 Louse egg (3)	4 Fiddle idea (6)	5 Every time (6)	7 Sapotaceous tree (4)	8 My oppn Kharoum (8)	10 Align (6)	11 Interior (6)	12 Choir stall support (8)	13 Inlet (4)	14 Good will (6)	15 Drink craving (6)	16 Flower garland (3)	17 Blanched stem veg (6)	18 Greek sea (6)									
DOWN	1 Hebrew bushel (5)	2 Fox (7)	3 Kettledrums (7)	4 No matter who (7)	5 Be upright (5)	6 Lotion (5)	7 Acorn (5)	8 Voraiousness (7)	9 Inn (7)	10 Execrable (7)	11 Swede (7)	12 Tangent (5)	13 Tea maker (3)	14 Copy (7)	15 Mammal hairs (3)	16 Abscond with lover (5)									
	16 Council (7)	17 Snide (7)	18 Jute cloth (7)	19 Drunken (7)	20 Collected (7)	21 Inactivity (7)	22 Name (7)	23 Ascetic (7)	24 Bat (7)	25 Inconceivable (7)	26 Tantric (7)	27 Honest (5)	28 Premature (5)	29 View (5)	30 Imbibe (7)	31 Ether (7)									
SOLUTION TO NO 474	ACROSS	8 Voraciousness (7)	9 Inn (7)	10 Execrable (7)	11 Swede (7)	12 Tangent (5)	13 Tea maker (3)	14 Copy (7)	15 Mammal hairs (3)	16 Abscond with lover (5)	17 Drunken (7)	18 Jute cloth (7)	19 Drunken (7)	20 Collected (7)	21 Inactivity (7)	22 Name (7)	23 Ascetic (7)	24 Bat (7)	25 Inconceivable (7)	26 Tantric (7)	27 Honest (5)	28 Premature (5)	29 View (5)		
	16 Council (7)	17 Snide (7)	18 Jute cloth (7)	19 Drunken (7)	20 Collected (7)	21 Inactivity (7)	22 Name (7)	23 Ascetic (7)	24 Bat (7)	25 Inconceivable (7)	26 Tantric (7)	27 Honest (5)	28 Premature (5)	29 View (5)											

It was bought by a Scottish collector, the Hon Alan Mackay of Enterkine. Contemporary accounts, however, confirm the link with Bonnie Prince Charlie. The master of the Prince's household, one James Gibb, records a "hunting equipage" left behind in a hamper of table linen and silver in the covered wagon that was taken by the enemy at Culloden. The Prince's "hunting equipage" was then contained in a shagreen case, he tells us, and comprised "Silver goblets, doubly gilt, going into one another, two knives, two forks, and two spoons, all silver and doubly gilt." He forgot to mention the little marrow scoop and cruet, but the description is too close to doubt. Moreover, "Mr Gibb regrets the loss of the hunting equipage more than that of all the rest, for he says it was one of the most curious things he had ever seen in any place. The Prince brought it with him from France."

No record survives of how the Prince came by it. The most likely explanation is that it was a twenty-first birthday present from the Jacobite Association in Scotland. There was considerable coming and going between Scotland and the exiled court in Rome in the early 1740s. A "hunting equipage" family, in whose possession it remained until 1963 – when it was sold at Christie's for £7,200.

That the canteen was given to Viscount Bury, later third Earl of Albemarle, on the field of Culloden is known only from an oral tradition in the Albemarle family, in whose possession it remained until 1963 – when it was sold at Christie's for £7,200.

In terms of design the canteen is a great rarity. Very little rococo silver was made in

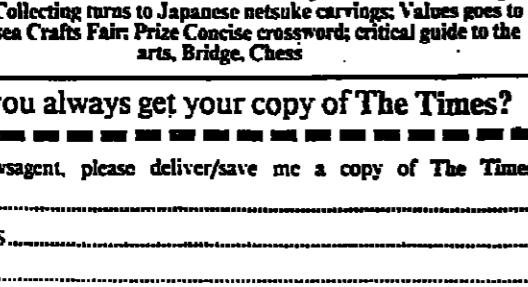


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Geraldine Norman



FRIDAY PAGE

Hooked on hospital

TRUE
FALSE
In recent years Britain's paediatricians have come to recognize a new and disturbing form of child abuse and a new group of mothers and children who need help. Some mothers, it seems, claim their children are sick when they are not. Some actually make their children ill.

The condition has been named Munchausen syndrome by proxy after Munchausen syndrome, an adult form of "hospital addiction". It was first spotted seven years ago by Professor Ray Meadow, consultant paediatrician at St James's University Hospital in Leeds.

There, a little girl named Kay came under the professor's care. Kay had already been through hundreds of investigations and had been given many potentially toxic drugs for a suspected bladder problem, all to no avail, when Professor Meadow set out once again to try to find out what was wrong with her. Then the penny dropped. Kay was fine. Her mother's account of her illness was false.

Since then Professor Meadow has either dealt with or heard of more than 90 similar cases in the UK and now knows the consequences to be horrifying.

One little boy had brain surgery as doctors tried to explain his "symptoms" and another had over 180 blood tests. Victims can spend months in hospital and be made genuinely ill by treatment given by doctors in good faith.

Just why a mother should lie in this way is not always clear. She may be over-concerned for her child's health and lie to ensure she gets attention; a few have Munchausen syndrome themselves. Others are reluctant to let their children grow up, or revel in the kindness and attention of the child's ward or recognize that a sick child is a "first-class ticket" to financial and supportive help for the family in trouble, says the professor.

Somehow it seems they are able to shut out the idea that the child could be hurt as a result.

Professor Meadow advises any woman in this position to seek the help of the person caring for her child. Mothers helped to realize that they can make friends and get support without hurting their child have been able to stop the lies and look after their family happily.

MEDICAL BRIEFING**Use your head**

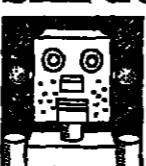
The Metropolitan Police have taken a tip from the riding fraternity and introduced better protective helmets for mounted officers, as pictured.

It's a pity more riding enthusiasts don't follow the advice. Nearly 70 per cent of riders who fall sustain head injuries. If they all wore adequate head-gear the figure could be cut to 15 per cent.

Jockey Club medical consultant Dr Michael Allen insists that all riders - whether on weekend hack or in the National Hunt - need hard hats with an adjustable chin strap to stop it falling off.

Anyone racing in a competitive setting amateur or professional, should wear a jockey's skull cap, recommended version BSI 4472. At £27 to £37 this is more expensive than other riding hats but is the only design which will offer real protection at speed. And for those who prefer a more conventional look Christy Beaufort and Charles Owen are incorporating the skull cap design into traditional hard-hat style.

For weekend riding and show-jumping Dr Allen recommends the new pony and horse hat, BSI 5473.

Skin troubles

You may think you never suffer from eczema, but just a little red patch underneath your watch strap could be contact dermatitis - which is allergic eczema. The list of substances which can cause this type of skin trouble is endless. It is the nickel in watch straps, jeans studs, cheap ear-rings, zips, car handles and even coins in

trouser pockets which may lead to angry rashes. At least 10 per cent of the population are allergic to the epoxy-resin chemicals found in adhesives and glues. Other chemicals found in rubber gloves and insoles can cause problems, while car mechanics can suffer if they touch heavy rubber tyres.

Even innocent and common plants can inflame the skin: Primula obconica, cinerarias and chrysanthemums. One Japanese woman suffered terrible problems after tending an orchid.

**Back to backs**

Mrs Margaret Tebbitt's terrible injuries resulting from the Brighton bombing a week ago draw attention to the plight of all people who suffer spinal damage. Every year about 300 people severely injure their backs. Newspaper reports can be misleading. We tend to read only about the dramatic cases - hunting or hang-gliding accidents - although according to one consultant in spinal injuries at Stoke Mandeville Hospital 50 per cent of all victims have been involved in road accidents. The rest are industrial accidents and sports injuries.

A sudden, violent jerk of the head - backwards, forwards or rotated - may break the neck, which is also vulnerable to intense compression of the head. Compression accounts for 50 per cent of cases. Breaks further down the spine depend on the point of impact.

If the neck is broken and the spinal cord, which carries the body's nervous system, is damaged, the person may be paralysed in all four limbs. Damage further down in the middle of the chest or below - will

leave the upper body with movement and feeling.

Doctors can often tell the extent of the damage within 48 hours, but it may take six to eight weeks for the initial judgment to be confirmed. As one specialist at the spinal unit in Oswestry pointed out, no two cases are the same. The outcome will depend on many factors - age, motivation and the person's shape all play their part.

Patients who have spinal damage go through a period of bereavement. They often cannot absorb all the implications for a number of weeks, and grieve for the loss of physical independence.

Between six and ten weeks after the accident patients first get out of bed. After a few days of euphoria their morale reaches the nadir. Their mechanisms for keeping them upright will not be functioning properly, either because they are damaged or because the body has forgotten how to use them and they feel dreadful, sick and faint. They cannot walk away from their chairs, and they are at their most helpless.

So begins the long, slow haul - perhaps over two years - to maximum recovery.

Olivia Timbs
and Lorraine Fraser

Suzuki children tune into the new way of music

Three-year-olds are learning the violin by methods once thought

eccentric - Alan Franks reports

There was a time when the name Suzuki conjured up nothing but the sound of a Japanese motor cycle. Today it is just as likely to denote the rather higher pitch of tiny violins being played *en masse* by improbably young children.

If you pass a classroom or hall where a Suzuki lesson is in progress, you are likely to hear the keening of a repeated cadence, punctuated by pauses and the example of an adult bow.

If you stop and listen more closely you might detect, not the simple shapes of a nursery rhyme, but the melody lines of Bach and Vivaldi. Put your head through the door and you will see a group of children, some as young as three, aping one another in unison.

They may be walking round in a circle, one behind the other, they may be bowing low with the polite formality of judo wrestlers. Whatever they are up to, they will be under the close scrutiny of their own senior colleagues - their mothers.

For this is one of the principles at the heart of the Suzuki method - that the family is a more resourceful unit than the classroom when it comes to early musical instruction.

The mother (yes there are fathers who attend, but conventional patterns of work make them a minority) will have a small viola of her own, and will have spent several hours of the past week practising with her child. Some mothers will have brought two children to the class, the elder of whom will, whether willingly or not, already be acting as a teacher to the younger.

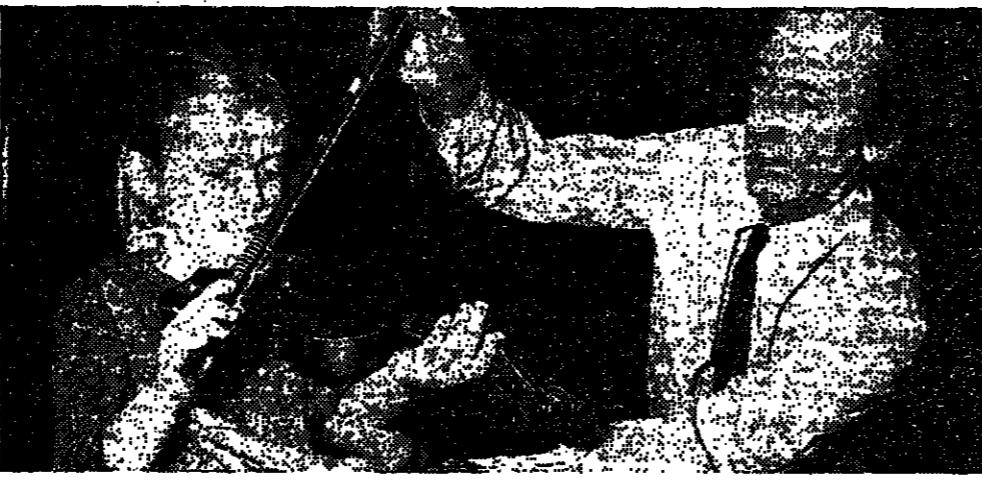
A year ago when the eponymous Dr Shinichi Suzuki, now 85, visited Britain, it was estimated that there were roughly 500 children learning the full method here, a further 1,000 studying under partly trained teachers, and about 4,000 studying some of the method.

There are many reasons for Suzuki's growing popularity. First, and perhaps most important, the method has been in use here, albeit in small pockets of pioneers, for more than a decade, so that it is already possible to gauge its benefits in pupils who have now reached adolescence.

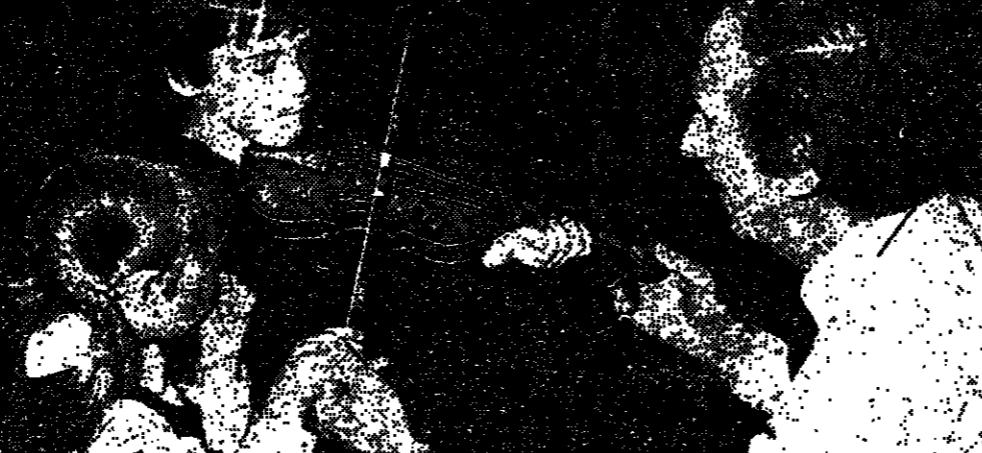
Second, any educational movement which starts life at the eccentric edges of the spectrum takes time to gather momentum. In Suzuki's own



How to avoid that terrible scraping: first, the stance...



...then the bow-hold: 'We have a particularly strong one'...



...finally, the stroke: Suzuki teaches beginners short strokes

small skill before advancing.

Suzuki's disciples - he commands an almost religious reverence - argue that a small child learning to speak would not have to learn to read; he simply hears the cadences of the spoken word, the variety of pitches in the utterance of a sentence, and the process of imitation begins.

The same is essentially true for music, and "tone deafness" is almost always a screen behind which adults hide.

Many Suzuki teachers favour working in small groups of about four children. They believe such a unit avoids both the impersonality of large classes and the inhibiting effects of one-to-one tuition. The aim is not only for the pupils to help one another, but also to have their own built-in audience, small but sympathetic.

In his book *Education From Age Zero*, Suzuki argues that as babies are clearly taking things in from the day they are born, it is perfectly logical to make music part of their "diet".

One teacher of the Suzuki method, Andrew Rankin, of Hayswards Heath, Sussex, describes how in his "cradle project" mothers are asked to let their babies hear a given piece of Vivaldi for five minutes every day for three months.

"Whereas, at the start of this period the baby has merely been listening intently," he says, "by the end, there is a sort of conducting going on. He has

Parents with an aversion to the fiddle can take comfort from the fact that principles of the method are now being applied to other instruments, notably the flute, cello and piano.

Details of Suzuki classes in your area can be obtained from Mrs Pauline Whitehouse, Brit-

ish Suzuki Association, 100 High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN1 1JL, Tel: 0892 562222.

We are the experts

Lee Rodwell talks
to Rose Deakin
who wants to see a
sexual revolution
shake up the
world of computers
overwhelmingly
dominated by men

Rose Deakin used to be a social worker. Now, at 46, she is a sales consultant for a computer microsystems company, a rarity in what is generally considered to be a young man's world.

Rose, however, wants to change all that. Her own experiences, and those of other women who have also made new careers for themselves using computers, have convinced her that micros offer women a golden opportunity.

She argues that microcomputing can be done from home - perfect for women with a small family. It can be learnt as a new skill - ideal for women wanting to return to full-time employment. It does not require mathematical genius ("I am not, was not and never shall be good at maths").

In fact, the traditionally female skills of communicating with other people, understanding and empathizing with their problems are far more important.

So why are so few women taking up the challenge? Why do most women's eyes glaze over when they hear the very word computer?

Fewer than 7,000 girls took computer O levels in 1981, compared with 15,000 boys.

and a 1982 study on home computer use carried out for the advertising agency Young and Rubicam, showed that 88 per cent of main users were male.

Rose says forcefully: "The whole idea that women are illogical and can't use machines is rubbish. But there are characteristics in women themselves, which, linked with the way computers are generally presented and thought of, make for a predisposition to reject the whole subject."

"Computers appeal to men in the abstract way collecting things. How many girls do you know who have stamp collection?"

"I went to a boy's school when I was 10. I was amazed to find that they spent all their

spare time writing down cricket scores for matches played in past years and learning them off by heart. No female I've ever met would think that was a natural thing to do."

However, Rose believes there are ways to make computers more attractive to women. In schools, for example, programming could be developed as a general mind-training subject as Latin used to be.

Computing should be taught as the fourth R, introduced in the early years as a separate subject and later used in every subject.

These ideas are explored more fully in Rose's new book *Women and Computing*.

The main point of the book, however, is not to ask why women are not interested in computers, but to show how computers might be of use to women.

She lists a variety of jobs which could be done by a woman working from home with a microcomputer - from word-processing to indexing and research.

Rose herself had an unorthodox entry into the world of computers. She is married to a professor of social policy at Birmingham University and worked part-time while her children - now aged 19, 17, and 13 - were growing up.

Eventually, she was employed to transfer on to a mainframe computer data collected for a survey.

Various wrangles took place and Rose resigned. Unable to find a job in social research she realized that she had actually liked working with a computer - despite all the headaches.



Rose Deakin: From social worker to micro expert

A woman's place is with her micro

Friends suggested that instead of trying to enter traditional mainframe computing, she should go into micros, a relatively new field in which no one would be expected to have 20 years' experience. Rose found herself spending quite a lot of time in the showroom of the company where she bought her computer.

She said: "I had constant problems and was always going to them for help with all kinds of things, including programming. I criticized the manuals they produced and explained what I was trying to do."

"They saw that my concern for the customer was a useful way of approaching sales and marketing - and they needed someone to organize a software list for them. So precisely a year after I had first walked into their shop they offered me a job."

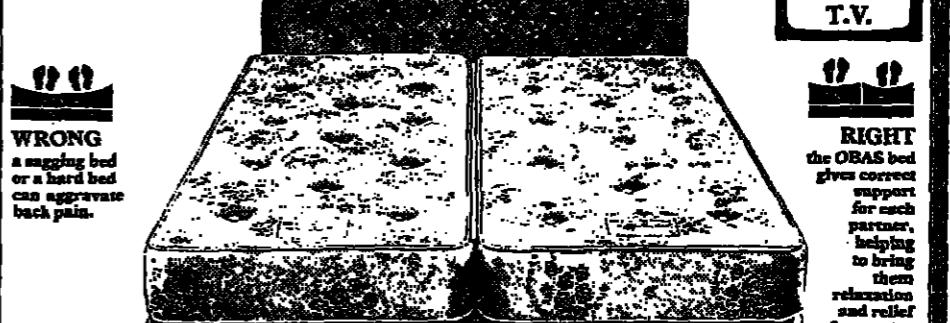
Rose's message to women thinking of a computer career is not to dilly-dally too long. She points out: "At the moment, women can break into micro-computing with few qualifications and little experience. Such a situation never lasts long. Soon the schools and the right training courses will be producing enough people to take on the challenge of computing."

"Unorthodox entries will then be less easy. Women will not have a scarcity value in the industry. The road to success and interesting jobs will be a steeper one."

"*Women and Computing: The Golden Opportunity*, by Rose Deakin, is published tomorrow by Paperbac, £5.95."

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Benn the bomb?

Tony Benn's decision to stand in next week's shadow cabinet elections puts Neil Kinnock on the spot. The Labour leader faces the awful prospect, if Benn is successful, of having to make him his defence spokesman. Benn - an unconditional unilateralist who wants all American bases on British soil closed down and British troops withdrawn from Ulster - has more cabinet and government experience than any colleague except Denis Healey. Tradition suggests that he would therefore have to be offered a senior portfolio, and only one is now free. Barring a major reshuffle of a still fresh team, Kinnock would have little choice but to give him defence - recently vacated by right-winger John Silkin.

Security at the House of Commons has not improved since the Brighton bomb. A Labour MP's research assistant tells me he walked in unhindered yesterday by flashing his London Transport photo pass.

Just flowing

Now we know the secret of Michael Heseltine's fiery rhetoric. Keith Hampson, his former PPS, explained in court yesterday that on the evening of May 3 he met friends in the Marquis of Granby pub in Smith Square and drank "what we called 'Brain Damage' - that is draught Bass. There were five of us and we had a round each." Thus fortified, the jury heard, Dr Hampson left the pub and went back to work on a Heseltine speech.

Cowardy mustard

A riposte has finally emerged to two scathing attacks by Graham Greene on Noel Coward's work which the *Spectator* published in 1941. Eleven years after Coward's death, Methuen are to publish his *Collected Verse* containing the hitherto unknown *Ballad of Graham Greene*. "Was ever a mind so mean? That could have vented - so shrilly vented / Such quantities of spleen... Oh there's many a bitter smile my boys / And many sneer obscene / When any critic - a first rate critic / Becomes a 'Might have been' / Through being as harsh as Jesuitic / As Mr Graham Greene." Strangely, after such polemic, the two later became friends, and Coward appeared in the 1959 film of *Our Man in Havana*.

Fine print

To shouts of "scab" and "bitch" on Tuesday night, brown and purple paint bombs were hurled at the home of Irene McGibbon, the Kent working miner's wife who won a standing ovation from the Tory conference for condemning the strike. The attack, which Mrs McGibbon says left her eighteenth-century cottage looking like "a condemned slum," was not entirely unexpected. Last Saturday, the communist *Morning Star* published an article which disparagingly described the launch of her Miners' Wives Back-to-Work Campaign, and continued: "Interested miners can contact her at... giving her full address. Mrs McGibbon says she cannot recall any other national paper publishing an address right down to the number of the house, and she knows of no moderate miners who read the *Morning Star*. A complaint is on its way to the Press Council.

BARRY FANTONI



"Neville says he's just a shadow of his former cabinet"

Beknighted

James Mancham, president of the Seychelles until his overthrow in 1977, has taken our British citizenship - with odd ramifications. On Seychelles Independence Day in 1976 he received an honorary KBE, but only honorary as he belonged to a republic. Now, as a British citizen, he can apply to have his knighthood made substantive and become Sir James Mancham. So delighted was he when I told him this yesterday that he immediately asked for Downing Street's telephone number. But his change of citizenship also has its drawbacks. Expatriate Seychellois, members of Le Mouvement pour la Resistance, will demonstrate outside their High Commission in London today against the excesses of the government of Mancham's usurper, the socialist Albert René, but they will not - as in the past - call for Mancham's reinstatement. His change of citizenship is "an insult to our people," says MPR's leader Gerard Hoareau. "We can no longer recognize him as our head of state".

PHS

The pound: 1976 and all that

by Sarah Hogg

No two economic dramas are ever the same. But yesterday the bells of coincidence began to ring rather loudly in London. Before lunch, as the Chancellor was editing his speech to the City, the pound's value against all other major currencies fell briefly to 74.2 on the Bank of England's trade-weighted index. That was precisely its closing value on the worst day of the Callaghan-Healey sterling crisis - October 28, 1976.

The pound's exchange rate against the dollar has long fallen below its lowest point in 1976. On that same October day eight years ago, sterling closed at \$1.57, before rebounding 4½ cents the following morning. But, as the Chancellor never tires of reminding us, the dollar is today uniquely strong, buoyed up by the high interest rates necessary to finance the US federal deficit.

Hence the Treasury's valiant attempt to divert attention to sterling's trade-weighted value against a whole basket of currencies, renamed the "sterling index" and recalculated more frequently, in an effort to oust the dollar exchange rate from star billing. But this week the sterling index has been plainly registering sterling's weakness too.

The index is, of course, still heavily influenced by the dollar, which makes up a quarter of its weight. So a new lodestar is emerging: sterling's exchange rate

against the dollar.

Nevertheless, in the worst hours

of yesterday, the pound plunged

closed at \$1.57, before rebounding

4½ cents the following morning.

But, as the Chancellor never tires

of reminding us, the dollar is today

uniquely strong, buoyed up by the

high interest rates necessary to

finance the US federal deficit.

Whether or not the IMF's

prescription was tailor-made for

the economy as a whole, it certainly

seemed to work wonders for the

exchange rate. By the end of 1976,

the pound was up to \$1.70; by the

end of Labour's rule, it was well over

two dollars. Because the pound's

recovery coincided not only with the

development of North Sea oil but

also with a bout of dollar weakness,

lastly, darkening the whole picture.

Bank of England stretched the elastic

between British and American

interest rates, in reflection of the

Government's belief that weakness

in Britain's economic recovery could

be blamed not on budgetary policy

but on unduly high interest rates.

Against the D-mark and the dollar.

Against the D-mark, sterling's rise

was somewhat less meteoric. By the

end of 1978, it stood at 3.71D-marks

- much where it was yesterday

morning. Between these two points,

however, it did rise to over 4.80 D-

marks in early 1981.

But why did sterling start to fall

again? In 1981, because the British

government, which realized it had

screwed its monetary policy too

tightly, had then cut interest rates

to a record low. The exchange pendulum

began to swing in the other direction - and

very welcome it was too. Then other

forces combined to give it momentum.

First, the emerging strength of

the dollar. Then, in 1983-84, the

weakness of oil prices. Added to that

as the economy swung into deficit

on manufactured trade were worries

about Britain's ability to earn a

living without oil. This year, the

Bank of England stretched the elastic between British and American interest rates, in reflection of the Government's belief that weakness in Britain's economic recovery could be blamed not on budgetary policy but on unduly high interest rates. Lastly, darkening the whole picture.

We have only seen act one of this particular economic drama. But two conclusions can be drawn. First, that just as in 1976, the markets seem to take a curiously short-sighted view of the oil market. In 1976, North Sea development was already well under way; yet the foreign exchange markets did not seem to discover Britain's oil bonus until a blinding revelation at the end of the year. In 1984, the weakness in the oil markets has been equally apparent for many months; yet the markets were still alarmed by news of a North Sea price cut.

Nevertheless, it takes two to tango; and the key question for the Western alliance at present is whether the new American administration will give these "touchstone" negotiations any higher priority than the last one did. When I was in Washington a couple of weeks ago, one of the talking points of the town was the latest piece of American investigative journalism - Strobe Talbot's book, *Deadly Gambits* (shortly to come out over here), which tells the inside story of the Reagan administration's previous arms control negotiations with the Russians and the fierce and tortuous bureaucratic struggles associated with them within the American government. It paints a thoroughly disturbing picture of an administration badly split by jealousies and doctrinal disputes, of secretaries of state and defence abdicating in favour of powerful subordinates, and above all a president totally unwilling or incompetent to understand the difficult issues at stake.

The question of whether the Russians were ever really prepared to compromise to reach a deal on cruise and Pershing is unanswerable, but Talbot, who is the diplomatic correspondent of *Time* magazine and displays no particular signs of political bias, establishes a strong case that, as a result of the vacuum at the top, American policy was in the end made by the ideological hard-liners unwilling to put the question to the test. They had a strong emotional stake in believing the Soviet Union must be negotiating in bad faith and were therefore determined that the American negotiation should, in effect, be in bad faith too. They judged mutual interest between the superpowers to be non-existent and thus decided that agreement on any realistic terms was actually undesirable.

At least three important practical conclusions emerge from Talbot's book. First it is clear (if anyone doubted it) that what is wrong with President Reagan is not so much to do with his age but the narrow scope of his interests; the limits of his intellect and his indecision. The second moral is that if the president is not prepared to take a line in these matters, the outcome will depend crucially on Washington being what it is, on the interaction of two other factors - one the furious arrangement of personalities in the Washington firmament, and the other the supremely hardened (some might say supremely cynical) perception of public opinion entertained at any given time by the president's political "minders". Finally there is the question of the Europeans. Many people, including myself, have accused the Reagan administration of ignoring its partners abroad; and in many instances the charge is easily justified. But on the question of arms control the

Philip Howard

Arms: let Europe speak even louder

Chancellor Kohl of West Germany

and President Ceausescu of Romania

have just issued a joint

declaration, after their ludicrous

pretentious meeting in Bonn, to the

effect that the Russians are bound to

come back to the negotiating table to

talk about disarmament after

the American elections. For what it is

worth, they are probably right - for

reasons that have been discussed in

this column before.

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At



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

CUT-PRICE OIL

It is doubtful whether the \$1.35 per barrel cut in the British National Oil Company's official price for prime North Sea crude oil should have made such a dramatic contribution to the current sterling crisis. Taken by itself, the cut would indeed cost the Government roughly £600m a year in revenue.

Since our oil is priced in dollars, however, this only partly offsets the gain of more than £1 billion brought about by the previous fall in the pound against the dollar since the Treasury forecast a £10 billion revenue from oil in the current financial year. Moreover, these two movements are intimately connected. Despite resistance in some markets, the price of oil to most users around the world has risen sharply since it was fixed in dollar terms in March 1983 because of the headlong rise in the dollar against most other currencies. This created gluts based on movements in relative currencies rather than the interplay of supply and demand. For oil prices to adjust to such wide movements in the dollar should be seen as a sign of stability in oil markets rather than the reverse.

On similar grounds, it would be foolish to exaggerate the net effects on British output or our balance of payments, although Britain undoubtedly loses out relatively to countries such as Germany or Japan which rely almost wholly on oil imports.

It may be bad luck that the latest blow has come just at the time when the collapse of coal stocks had already left sterling groggy on the ropes. But it is no

coincidence that sterling has become unjustifiably vulnerable to such dollar oil price adjustments. And that is almost entirely of our own making.

It is the peculiar framework for pricing North Sea crude oil that has pushed our price adjustments so prominently into the world market spotlight three times in the past nineteen months.

Given the impracticality of setting a fixed price in one currency at a time of such instability in foreign exchange markets, Opec has at least operated its chosen cartel system with some logic. Producers decided to adjust their production to make the sums come out right and when some members of the cartel failed, under domestic pressures, to do the decent thing, the dominant producer, Saudi Arabia, took over the prime role of output regulator. Even so, Opec members have increasingly been forced to cheat against their own rules as the free market for oil has taken on a much larger and more powerful influence. This inevitable upsurge in the market mechanism has however made far more impact on the illogical hybrid pricing systems adopted by Britain and Norway.

The BNOC uses its right to buy and trade 51 per cent of our North Sea output to set a price for long-term contracts. This enabled the British Government to promise not to rock Opec's boat in March 1983, thus helping to protect government revenues. But as the August crisis showed, BNOC has no effective control over the oil companies'

output from the North Sea and no control over the 49 per cent of output it does not trade. Hence BNOC is far more at the mercy of the spot market than Opec and, as Norway was first to admit, has been forced to use the spot market increasingly to sell the output it buys from the oil companies at a loss.

Britain and Norway have therefore unwittingly set themselves up as the first dominoes in the row. Opec prices can soon be expected to adjust, although they may not have to cut their prices so much, since technical advances have eroded the premium for prime North Sea oil.

The Government could rapidly remove Britain from the oil price spotlight if it wished by the simple device of abolishing the BNOC. Its function of stabilizing prices is now shown to work, if at all, only when prices are rising. Its reserve role of ensuring supplies for Britain in times of crisis could just as easily be performed by direct government emergency powers.

If BNOC is to be retained, it would make more sense to price its contracts on a market-related formula. But why should Britain want to retain such an artificial and counterproductive curb on the development of the free market? The old argument that the spot market was too volatile no longer applies as ever more of the world's oil trade has switched from fixed price to market-related contracts. In a period when currencies cannot be relied on, the free market in crude oil should be encouraged as the best likely source of stability.

THE EXORBITANT COST OF JUSTICE

Civil litigation in this country is now inordinately expensive. The Lord Chancellor has promised a "complete and systematic review of civil procedure", one of the aims of which will be to reduce the costs of the present system, but it will probably be some years before this produces concrete results. In the meantime the opportunity should be taken to overhaul our system of civil legal aid.

Reform of legal aid was one of the themes touched upon by Sir John Donaldson, the Master of the Rolls, in an important speech given to the Law Society conference yesterday. One point he made was that although the moderately well off person is ineligible for legal aid, he is in no position to undertake substantial litigation on his own and is therefore much worse off than a person of more limited means who has the resources of the State at his disposal.

Sir John called for a new approach. The test of financial eligibility for legal aid should not, he suggested, be solely dependent on the means of the applicant (as at present) but should also take into account the likely cost of the litigation. There would be no ultimate limit to eligibility. The test in every case

would be whether the applicant was prevented from enforcing or defending his legal rights by lack of means. The effect would be that people outside the present financial limits would continue to finance smaller cases out of their own resources but would have the right to assistance in particularly expensive actions subject to a sliding scale of financial contributions towards the cost.

This proposal makes sense. It would, of course, require funding, but this problem should not be exaggerated. In his speech, Sir John identified a number of possible methods of raising the additional finance, including the payment of more realistic financial contributions by those at present eligible for legal aid.

Statistics show that legally aided litigants have a high success rate, and accordingly a significant proportion of the additional outlay will in any event be recovered either out of an order for costs against the unsuccessful party or out of the fruits of the litigation.

Quite apart from the inflexible nature of the financial criteria for legal aid, the system in its present form creates glaring injustices. Its worst victim is the unassisted litigant who has the grossly inflated cost of litigation caused by high fees.

IN THE NAME OF CHARITY

Poverty abounds. There is also a little bit of money for it, in the form of local charitable funds for the relief of poverty in England and Wales, lying idle, or badly managed, or ineffectively applied because of its pitifully wasted value. The full facts are hard to get at because of the absence of public accountability at the small and numerous end of the spectrum of charities – of the 144,000 registered charities only about 10,000 render accounts to the Charity Commission, although all are under an obligation to do so.

A select committee of the House of Lords paints a disturbing picture of ineffectiveness attributable to lack of supervision, inefficiency, obsolescence of the object of the charity, or the penny packets to which many charities have been reduced by inflation and mismanagement of the endowment. Some just go to sleep. The county review in Humberstone in 1978 found 120 inactive charities with balances of accumulated income of over £100,000.

The Lords committee comes into the picture because of two private members' Bills before the House applying their respective remedies. The committee has

examined them both, approved neither, and advanced its own considered proposals for legislation.

The proposals are for making effective the obligation to present accounts and have them publicly available; for a "DIY" scheme enabling small charities to amalgamate under the general supervision of the Charity Commission; and for relaxation of the cy-près doctrine in the case of local charities for relief of poverty.

The cy-près doctrine, a product of the common law, was developed to meet the case of charities which have become inoperable because their purpose has disappeared, or can no longer be achieved, or has ceased to be a legitimate object of charity. The income may then be diverted to another charitable purpose as near as practicable to the original intention of the donor. The procedure is cumbersome and restrictive, for the law has rightly been concerned not to break faith with the charitable dead, however long dead; and public policy should beware of discouraging charitable donation by posthumous tinkering in disregard of the donor's expressed intentions. Any relax-

ation of the cy-près doctrine would have to be carefully monitored by the Charity Commission.

That introduces an aspect of the matter which the select committee did not feel qualified to go into: the adequacy of the Charity Commission. Plainly it has not been given the resources to fulfil its task. The lamentable facts gathered in this report are testimony of that. But more, the commission, a body with judicial and administrative functions, has entertained a "strict constructionist" and somewhat passive conception of its role; witness the rather heated exchange between the Attorney General and the Commissioners about the latter's alleged inactivity in regard to the Unification Church (Moonies).

There is place for a supervisory body to effect reforms *ambulando*. The commission does a bit of that, but it is not exactly interventionist, any more than the Registrar of Friendly Societies was an agent for reform of the trade unions. Amending legislation as proposed by this committee of peers would be useful. It would be more useful if accompanied by new guidelines, and resources, for the Charity Commission.

Kylsant's Royal Mail Shipping Group (published 1982), the publishers required us to raise £3,500 before the book became a viable proposition. Such demands, particularly in the arts and social science fields, are not unusual. The imposition of VAT would only make them more common and the sums larger.

Mr Sutcliffe is deluded in believing that academic institutions can no longer Hoover up every serious book. Throughout the world institutions of higher education are living in reduced circumstances on

tight budgets. In this country a 15 per cent increase in the price of books would simply result in a 15 per cent cut in library budgets already pared to the bone.

Similar cuts in the inter-war years have left many provincial libraries bereft of important runs of journals and newspapers which can now only be consulted in London.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL S. MOSS,
University Archivist,
University of Glasgow.
October 11.

With my own book, written with Edwin Green, *A Business of National Importance*, about Lord

Kylsant's Royal Mail Shipping Group (published 1982), the publishers required us to raise £3,500 before the book became a viable proposition. Such demands, particularly in the arts and social science fields, are not unusual. The imposition of VAT would only make them more common and the sums larger.

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Youth service activity in the US

From Dr Alec Dickson

Sir, Having only just returned from looking at endeavours in America to develop conservation and service programmes for young people, may I comment on what *The Times* has been publishing on this theme over the last three weeks?

First, the will to act – and

succeeded. In January this year Mayor Koch advocated a national service programme for New York City, starting with one thousand 18-year-olds. Today the budget has been voted, headquarters staff assembled, recruiting is under way and first project begins in November. The Governor of New York State is formulating his plans too. What ministry or government agency in Britain has begun to think, still less to act, in this direction?

Second, the determination that these programmes – all, of course,

voluntary – shall not focus only on the least fortunate, "the losers", but that they should encompass a cross-section of their young people. Who of any national distinction or decision-making status in Britain has encouraged his son or daughter to engage in work of public service alongside their unemployed peers?

Third, the proliferation of Conservation Corps programmes, so that they are being established not only by individual states but in cities like San Francisco and the East Bay area mostly with locally raised funding. Washington State, incidentally, has both a Conservation Corps and a Service Corps tackling human

atrocities.

Fourth, the quality of leadership. The director of the San Francisco Corps is a Princeton graduate, with a PhD in education, two years of service in the Peace Corps in Iran; he has earned his living at one time as a plumber and at weekends juggles in a family circus which performs to community groups.

Fifth, recognition that the natural disasters – floods, volcanic eruptions, infestation by Mediterranean fruit fly etc – which are encountered in California and Washington State – evoke a response which reflects William James's famous plea for "the moral equivalent of war". But such dramatic situations do not occur on the east coast or in great cities. The hunt is on, therefore, for the urban counterpart of the forest fire, so that young people can feel that they are tackling urgent needs, both social and environmental.

Yours truly,

ALEC DICKSON;

19 Blenheim Road, W4.

October 17.

Tridentine Mass

From Mr John Murphy

Sir, I note that there are two errors in your short report (October 16) on the lifting of the ban on the Tridentine Mass.

First, the Tridentine Mass was not banned by the second Vatican Council, but by Pope Paul VI when the normative rite was promulgated in 1969. Second, between 1962 and 1969, when the normative rite was promulgated, the Tridentine Mass was predominantly in the vernacular, and therefore it is untrue to say it is always said in Latin.

Finally, Pope John Paul II has not lifted a worldwide ban since England Cardinal Heenan obtained an indulgence for the use of the Tridentine Mass. Thus, the indulgence given to England has merely been extended to the rest of the Church. Yours faithfully,

JOHN MURPHY,

111 Cavendish Road, SW12.

October 17.

Black gold or green?

From Mr Philip Vickers

Sir, Although John Young's Spectrum report (October 12) on hydrocarbon exploration in South-east England gave a comprehensive overview of the situation, he missed in several instances, particularly regarding the "industrial revival" any oil yields may provide.

Professor Marion Bowley, at the "24 rural communities" meeting in Midhurst, earlier this month reported that Britain is currently exporting its oil surplus and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was on record as saying the increase in unemployment had been contributed to by Britain exporting oil instead of manufactured goods. There will be no local benefits in terms of jobs or rates.

If such "developments" proceed the natural beauty of the South Downs and Sussex Weald will be marred for ever and an area of "outstanding natural beauty" lost both to present foreign tourists and future generations of the English.

Yours,

PHILIP VICKERS,

Wyndham Cottage,

Rogate, West Sussex.

October 17.

'Silent' waters

From the Chairman of the Water Authorities Association

Sir, I must take issue with some of the implications in Mr Addison's letter to you about water authorities' board meetings (October 11).

We do, of course, differ with the Guild of British Newspaper Editors about the two specific points to which he refers – the "automatic" press conference and the advance provision to the press of a full list of items for discussion by the board. I know that the Guild feel strongly on these, and my fellow chairmen and I will be discussing the matter further at our next council meeting. I do not want to anticipate the outcome of that, but I think it is important to recognise the point from which the argument starts.

We developed, and are working to, a code of practice which, though it does not go as far as the Guild would like, owes a lot to their input at an earlier stage. It is already

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Brighton: the politics and the media

From Professor Cornelius O'Leary

Sir, In his confused article, ("Message of the Brighton bomb") (October 15), Enoch Powell poses the question: "What context is it in which governments and statesmen are prepared without scruple to see murder used, if necessary, for their ends?" The plain implication of this question is that the government of the Republic of Ireland is in collusion with the IRA. To anyone who knows Dr Garret FitzGerald and his life-long struggle against the men of violence – who, of course, also threaten democracy in the Republic – this insinuation is quite absurd. To print it in *The Times* in the aftermath of the Brighton atrocity is outrageous.

Everyone who wants to solve the problem of governing this troubled province knows that a solution must involve the coming together of both sides of this divided community, through their elected representatives. Since he first inflicted himself upon Ulster ten years ago, Mr Powell has not made one constructive proposal to this end; instead he has denounced and impugned the motives of all those who are trying to do just that, especially the hard-working civil servants in the Northern Ireland Office.

Third, the determination that these programmes – all, of course,

voluntary – shall not focus only on the least fortunate, "the losers", but that they should encompass a cross-section of their young people. Who of any national distinction or decision-making status in Britain has encouraged his son or daughter to engage in work of public service alongside their unemployed peers?

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Fifth, recognition that the natural disasters – floods, volcanic eruptions, infestation by Mediterranean fruit fly etc – which are encountered in California and Washington State – evoke a response which reflects William James's famous plea for "the moral equivalent of war". But such dramatic situations do not occur on the east coast or in great cities. The hunt is on, therefore, for the urban counterpart of the forest fire, so that young people can feel that they are tackling urgent needs, both social and environmental.

Sixth, the proliferation of Conservation Corps programmes, so that they are being established not only by individual states but in cities like San Francisco and the East Bay area mostly with locally raised funding. Washington State, incidentally, has both a Conservation Corps and a Service Corps tackling human

atrocities.

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Fourteenth,

Why don't the writers on The Economist have the guts to sign their articles?

When Mr John Gummer read in The Economist that recent cabinet manoeuvres had taken him from a 'pseudo job' to a 'non job' he didn't know whose hand had wielded the pen.

* When Mr Ken Livingstone was lambasted for running an advertising campaign of 'crude dishonesty' there was no by-line on the article.

In the midst of the battle between the CAA and British Airways, The Economist described Lord King's threat to delay privatisation as a 'blend of blackmail and bribery'. The author remained cloaked in anonymity.

* The Economist has never believed in patsy journalism, the polite re-write of official handouts.

It is a journal that has opinions. It offers solutions and our writers are encouraged to challenge the hypocrisies and evasions of officialdom.

They are not, however,

encouraged to sign their articles.

This is a tradition that has nothing to do with prudence.

The absence of a by-line does not mean the absence of backbone.

The Economist believes in collective responsibility. It commits its own reputation to every sentence it writes, good or bad.

There is also a more prosaic explanation. An article in The Economist is rarely the work of just one writer.

Today, politics, business and science overlap as never before.

A piece of benign legislation in one country can cause misery and unemployment in another.

A sniper's bullet in Belfast can strike down a politician in Westminster.

"Tell me Minister, why are you doing such a lousy job?" A discovery in Massachusetts can save a crop in Brazil.

The Economist draws its stories from many countries and many experts.

Our articles are unsigned because no one writer could sign them.

As you saw earlier, this diligence does not lead to dull writing.

On the contrary, writers can give full vent to their opinions confident that they know the full story. There is no need for hedging and waffle.

If you've never tried The Economist it may take a few weeks to get used to such decisive intelligence and candour.

Do persevere. Such qualities have been known to rub off on our readers.

The
Economist

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Downward trend continues

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 15. Dealings End, Oct 26. \$ Contango Day, Oct 29. Settlement Day, Nov 5.
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES
Portfolio

From your Portfolio card, check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the dividend figure printed on our card. If it's less than £1,000, you've won a right to a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Year Price or last
INDUSTRIALS S-Z		
1	Sanktora	100
2	West	100
3	Western Board Mills	100
4	Victor Projects	100
5	Wolwood	100
6	TNT	100
7	Turner & Newall	100
8	Value	100
9	Westland	100
10	Telco	100
INDUSTRIALS A-D		
11	Dock	100
12	Cape Ltd	100
13	Badger Rand	100
14	Ashley	100
15	Blackwood Hodge	100
16	Bowes	100
17	Brumsgrove Cast	100
18	Courtney Page	100
19	BHA	100
20	Burroughs	100
BUILDING AND ROADS		
21	Fob	100
22	Mowlem (John)	100
23	Galifford	100
24	Hewitt-Stuart	100
25	SCB	100
26	Broadbent & Cloud EHI	100
27	Mask (A)	100
28	Meyer Int	100
29	Leach (William)	100
30	Rutherford	100
BREWERYES		
31	Distillers	100
32	Guinness (A)	100
33	Wolverhampton & D	100
34	Whitbread 'A'	100
35	Manton Thompson	100
36	Bass	100
37	Pochers Burton	100
38	Invergordon Dist	100
39	Irish Dist	100
40	Adnams-Lyon	100
Times Newspapers Limited Your Daily Total		

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividends of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUNDAY

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

BRITISH FUNDS

High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg/price	Int. Gross only 100 pence	Div. per share
SHORTS						
101	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
102	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
103	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
104	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
105	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
106	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
107	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
108	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
109	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
110	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
111	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
112	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
113	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
114	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
115	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
116	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
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118	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
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157	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
158	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
159	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
160	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
161	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
162	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
163	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
164	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
165	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
166	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
167	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
168	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
169	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
170	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
171	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
172	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
173	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
174	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
175	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
176	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
177	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
178	100	Tam C	100	-1.00	100	100
179	100	Tam C	100</td			

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Lawson refuses to learn from past mistakes

Whatever may be said about the security of electricity supplies through the winter or the nugatory net effects on government finance this year of the cut in North Sea oil prices set against the rise of the dollar, events were bound to affect the immediate value of sterling.

The authorities, and Nigel Lawson in particular, have again helped turn more pressure into a full-blown sterling crisis by their perceived indifference to the pound/dollar exchange rate and their evident distaste for raising interest rates to protect sterling.

There has been no repeat of the Bank of England's foolish statement during the summer crisis that there was no domestic monetary reason for interest rates to rise. The bank has since acknowledged that the foreign exchanges play a significant part in determining domestic financial conditions. Yet the markets still remember that incident and will conclude from the Chancellor's speech at the Mansion House last night that the Government's basic position has not changed one iota.

Yesterday afternoon some dealers were reconsidering this perception. They responded to the unopposed rise in money market interest rates in London and the more sophisticated may have noted that indifference to the pound/dollar rate might not extend so blithely to falls in sterling's value against the European currencies. Some of the pressure can be seen as an attempt to test Treasury thinking and tease out a response. Markets were not sure what to think of the Government's tactics. If the Chancellor's speech clarified their minds, it will also have confirmed their worst fears. If interest rates again have to be jacked up to over-correct what Nigel Lawson deems over-reaction, it will be an wholly unnecessary product of his inability to learn.

Anglo-Scottish in the balance

The future of Anglo-Scottish Investment Trust is once more back in the melting pot. The management's plan to split the £53m trust into three - one unit trust and two specialized investment trusts - was duly abandoned at a shareholder's meeting yesterday because of the determined opposition of Mr Ian Henderson, chief investment manager of London & Manchester Assurance, which owns 8 per cent of Anglo, and his supporters.

Mr Ivan Boesky's Cambrian & General Securities, Anglo's largest shareholder, with 15 per cent of the equity, did not even bother to vote, leaving its ultimate intentions as inscrutable as before.

Mr Henderson opposed the Anglo proposals because, he said, they did not represent "the maximum value that could be obtained by shareholders." In truth, the argument is more to do with who manages the rump of the trust's money once it has been revamped - London & Manchester or the present management. C S Investments.

Formed in August 1983 by Mr Eric Crawford and Mr Sam Stevenson, C S Investments is no stranger to this sort of dispute.

In 1969, they founded Gartmore Investment Management, but left that company in acrimonious mood, in early 1983 when Exco International took over. They took the management of Anglo-Scottish with them. The trust now forms an important part of the £320m of funds managed by C S Investments.

London & Manchester argued that under the old plan, the two investment trusts would have slipped to significant

discounts and that shareholders who cashed in after the reconstruction would have got 16 per cent less than the underlying value of the assets. Not so, says Mr Crawford. The true figure would have been 10 per cent and this compares with a discount of 25 per cent before the reconstruction plan was launched.

This argument, however, is little more than academic since the emergence of Mr Boesky, the clever Wall Street arbitrageur, as a big shareholder. The discount has dropped to about 7 per cent. Mr Henderson sits on the Cambrian board, but claims to have no knowledge of what Mr Boesky is going to do with his Anglo share stake.

Climbing down from a bill mountain

Without any assistance at all from the Common Agricultural Policy, the Bank of England has created a "bill mountain". Since 1981 when the Bank adopted its current technique of intervening in the money market, its holdings of commercial bills have risen to alpine heights, where they now account for perhaps 90 per cent of £11.038m "other securities" shown in the Bank's Issue Department balance sheet on October 10.

This situation, coupled with this week's extension to the commercial banks of the Bank's repurchase facility in gilts and ECGD-backed promissory notes, has spurred Mr Stephen Lewis of Phillips & Drew, to return to his theme of the Bank's shortage of suitable instruments for controlling the money market.

Mr Lewis has already argued persuasively for six months and 12 months Treasury Bills, albeit in the context of attracting more company funds.

Shortages of funds in the money market in recent months reflect the heavy official sales of gilts and National Savings instruments which the Treasury and Bank needed to drag the growth of money supply (sterling M3) back within the target guideline of 6-10 per cent.

Recent "overfunding", however, is not the end of the story. The speed-up of importers' VAT payments, due to take effect next month, will also tend to drain funds from the money market. The prospect is one of continuing stringency.

The authority's scope for adding to their commercial bill holdings is now severely limited by the state of the Issue Department's balance sheet. No doubt in recognition of this, the Bank has left open the possibility of helping the money market with a new repurchase facility after the expiry of the current arrangement on November 14. Mr Lewis is in no doubt that the Bank will do just that.

Mr William Mackworth-Young

Bill Mackworth-Young died yesterday at the tragically early age of 58. He will be remembered in the City for his skills as a stockbroker and a merchant banker; for his vision and leadership, first at Rowe & Pitman, subsequently at Morgan Grenfell; for his gentleness and his humanity; and for his delightful sense of humour.

I remember his innocent delight when during a visit to the Far East he read that I had mentioned him as a possible future Governor of the Bank of England. "A lot of rubbish of course", he said to me later, "but I did enjoy the extraordinary deference and the quite excellent service I received from colleagues and my hotel staff alike who had also read your story." A marvellous man.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Building societies to merge

The Leeds Permanent Building Society is taking over the Leeds & Holbeck Building Society, which has 64 branches in Yorkshire.

Once the deal is agreed Leeds Permanent will change its name to the Leeds Building Society, which it has been unable to do while a rival operated in the area.

CONSUMER SPENDING rose 0.5 per cent in the third quarter, according to preliminary estimates released yesterday. Consumer spending, in 1980 prices, totalled £26.8 billion, compared with £26.6 billion in the second quarter and £26.4 billion in the third quarter of 1983. The increase over third quarter 1983 is 1.1 per cent.

ANCHOR CHEMICAL, the chemicals manufacturing and distribution group, has increased pretax profits for the six months to June 30 from £10,000 to £762,000. Turnover rose from £7.2m to £9m. The interim dividend is increased to 1.25p, against 1p last time.

Tempus, page 19

THE HAMMERMANN GROUP is raising a £40m unsecured loan to refinance short-term borrowings and back London office developments.

CHINA may move the Bank of China from Peking to Shanghai because Shanghai's investment in manufacturing is considered to be near saturation point.

whatever may be said about the security of electricity supplies through the winter or the nugatory net effects on government finance this year of the cut in North Sea oil prices set against the rise of the dollar, events were bound to affect the immediate value of sterling.

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BP to reorganize in Australia

By Jonathan Davis

BP yesterday announced a financial reconstruction of most of its troubled mineral operations in Australia after confirming it faces substantial write-offs against the loss-making Mount Isa nickel mine in West Australia.

The mine was one of a series of mineral assets which BP

acquired as a result of the expensive takeover of Selection Trust, the mining house, four years ago. The continued weakness of nickel prices has undermined the project's financial viability, leading BP to give a warning two months ago that it would not continue to bail it out with new loans. The planned expansion of the mine

has been shelved, and new exploration will be pared to a minimum.

BP Australia, under the scheme of arrangement announced in Perth, will buy out the 24 per cent minority shareholders in Seistrust Holdings, the company which holds Selection Trust's Australian mining operations.

Cambridge professor wins Nobel Prize for economics

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Professor Sir Richard Stone, the Cambridge economist, has been awarded the Nobel Prize for economics. He is the fourth British recipient of the award since it was established in 1971, and the first to win it outright. The previous three shared the prize with other economists.

Sir Richard, aged 71, worked with Lord Keynes as an adviser to the Government during the Second World War. During this period he did much of his work on setting up a national accounting framework for economies, a framework which has provided the basis for the national accounts of all post-war economies.

This framework, measuring national income on the basis of income, output and expenditure, is cited by the Nobel committee as Sir Richard's main contribution. The committee awarded the prize "for fundamental contributions to the development of systems of national accounts", which Sir Richard is honorary president.

Sir Richard: "greatly improved the basis for empirical economic analysis".

Sir Richard, as director of applied economics and then Leake Professor of finance and accounting at Cambridge, set up the Cambridge Growth Project. The project features detailed industry analysis and a complex input-output matrix, and has been used by a commercial forecasting service, Cambridge Econometrics, of which Sir Richard is honorary president.

Sir Richard, who has not been well recently, retired from his chair in 1980. However, he continues to work from home.

He has never taken a strong policy line in public, regarding himself as a technical economist. He did not join the 264 other economists who signed a letter three years ago protesting at the Government's economic policies, although friends say he was in sympathy with its contents.

The Nobel committee, as with last year's Nobel award to Mr Gerard Debreu, has recognized work carried out some time ago. Mr Assar Lindbeck, chairman of the selection committee, said yesterday: "It was only in 1969 that the prize was started, and there is a queue of older economists who made their great achievements in the 1940s and 1950s."

Sir Richard worked closely with another British Nobel laureate, Professor Sir James Meade.

The prize will be presented in Stockholm on December 10, and is worth Skr 1,65m (£157,000).

Governor urges Whitehall not to raise bank taxes

By Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor

The Governor of the Bank of England told the City dinner at the Mansion House that "prompt and decisive action" had been necessary to rescue Johnson Matthey Bankers "to prevent any contagious spread to other members of a central and traditional London market."

But in a strong indirect message to Government not to attempt to raise further tax revenue from the banks, Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton gave a warning against any "extra

burdens" being placed on the banking system.

These, the Governor said, "must necessarily affect the willingness of the banks and their shareholders to see their funds used in an essentially discretionary way to help sustain the system."

There has been some feeling among the banks that the Bank of England has not been sufficiently forceful in the defence of its constituency, at a time when the banks are being

in that it was a collective operation carried out at no real public cost.

But he said that the City's ability to act in this way "should not be taken for granted." Responding to criticism of the operation, he admitted that some aspects might seem less than wholly satisfactory to some, but said that "one cannot always deliberate over the design of the house when the kitchen is on fire."

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Two join board of Lloyd's Life

Lloyd's Life Assurance Mr P G Balmer, head of sales and marketing, and Mr J A W Meir, head of finance, have been appointed to the board.

Murray & Co: Mr Richard M Lewis joined the partnership at their Cardiff office.

Grants of St James's: Mr Ian Hannan has been appointed group-marketing director.

Institute of Management Consultants of Scotland: Dr Keith Nisbett, senior manufacturing consultant with PA Management Consultants, becomes secretary and board member of the institute.

Flight Refuelling (Holdings): Mr Peter Jackson will join the board on his appointment as managing director of Flight Refuelling Ltd from January 1. Mr Jackson is currently managing director of Flight Refuelling (Holdings).

APPOINTMENTS

ing director of Davy McKee (Pool).

Sketchley: Mr Richard J Meyers has been appointed secretary/treasurer.

Executive Search: Mr Keith Tantam becomes a director.

Thorn EMI Electronics: Mr A S Bright becomes a managing director of the defence systems division and Mr D J George is appointed managing director of the communications division.

Mr J Brace is appointed managing director of the radar division and a member of the executive management committee.

Norton, Rose, Botterell & Roche: Mr Edward Lee-Smith and Mr Douglas Blaister join the board.

have been taken into partnership.

HM Treasury: Mr Howard J Hyman, a partner in Price Waterhouse, has been seconded to the Treasury for two years.

He will be responsible for the provision of business and accounting advice relating to the Government's privatization programme and on the monitoring of economic performance and financial control of a number of nationalized industries.

Hodgson & Faraday: Mr Keith Stainton has been appointed chairman and Mr Denis Gammon becomes managing director. Mr Geoffrey Rowett, Mr Cyril Blaister and Mr Douglas Blaister join the board.

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

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October 1984

INDUSTRY TODAY

BA starts to warm up the market

By Jonathan Davis

A first semi-official draft prospectus has appeared for the next item on the Government's privatization agenda

had grown too fat and complacent for its own good. A further £208m went on writing down the values of large parts of BA's ageing fleet of aircraft and £199m went on severance pay as the workforce was slashed by 20,000 to its present level of about 36,000.

The task of selling BA to the stock market at a fair price still promises to be tough, despite the favourable outlook for profitability. The airline business is a notoriously volatile one, as well as being dependent on factors outside its control such as economic growth and movements in fuel prices. The industry is still recovering from a disastrous slump in 1980 when the combination of recession and higher oil prices pushed it heavily into the red. A whole string of American airlines are quoted companies listed in New York, but complication for the BA issue is that British investors have no experience of trading in airline shares. The well-publicized troubles of Pan Am Braniff in the United States are hardly encouraging omens in this regard.

The news that rumbled on through the summer between BA and British Caledonian over route transfers has left the sponsors of the issue with a demanding schedule to meet. The compromise solution wrung out of the parties at the eleventh hour by Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Transport Secretary, has – whatever its merits as a political solution – achieved the Government's primary aim of ensuring that the flotation can proceed on target.

The official aim is that Lord King will bring his airline to the market in February or March next year, assuming always that the British Telecom issue does not flop and the stock market has recovered some of the poise and stability which it has lost in the last few days of feverish selling.

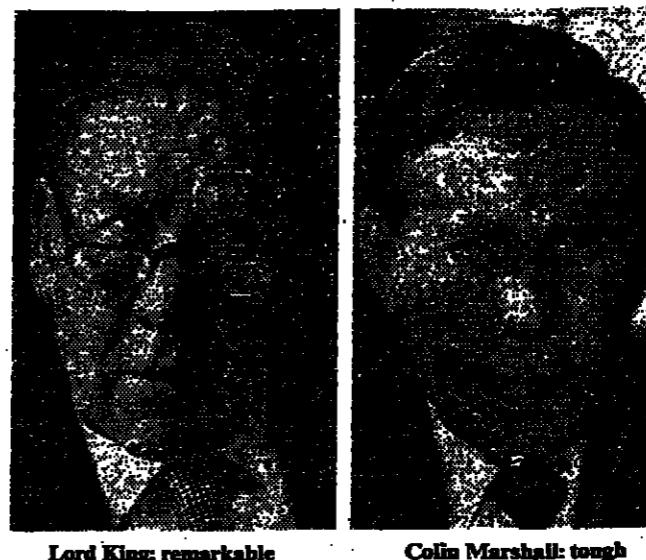
The remarkable turnaround in BA's financial performance since Lord King was drafted in as chairman four years ago has been well chronicled. The airline's pretax loss in 1981 of £137m has been converted into a pretax profit of £185m in the last (1983-4) financial year.

Another £429m of extraordinary losses were thrown into the 1981-2 accounts as Lord King and his chief executive, Mr Colin Marshall, imposed their tough restructuring and redundancy programme on an airline which, by common consent,

it is understandable caution that Wood, Mackenzie and Phillips attempt to dispel in their new study. "The company is now in an extremely healthy state," they argue. "The current management team has established itself as being successful and the popularity of the airline is on the increase. For investors this presents a unique opportunity."

The brokers forecast that BA's operating profit will grow only slowly in the next three years, from last year's record level of £274m to £300m in 1986-87. Pretax profits will continue to rise more noticeably, however, as the airline repays more of its current £900m debt and its interest costs fall away.

They expect pre-tax profits to improve from £185m last year to £252m in 1986-87. Its annual interest costs should have halved by then to about £60m, as BA's debt burden drops to around £270m by the end of the period. This would bring down the airline's debt from 87 per cent of capital employed now to 26 per cent. The figure assumes that their financing of BA's new order for Boeing 737s will be taken off the balance sheet, but



Lord King: remarkable turnaround

Colin Marshall: tough restructuring

BROKERS' KEY FORECASTS FOR BA

	Year to March	1984	1985	1986	1987
Airline operating profit £m	199	208	215	225	
Cash flow (£m)	174	280	280	300	
Pretax profit (£m)	164	235	159	236	
	185	189	220	252	

(Measured in thousands of available tonne kilometres per employee)

even if it is not, the brokers estimate that borrowing will be more than 39 per cent of capital employed.

The brokers acknowledge that the "spectacular" profits growth which BA has enjoyed in the last two years will not be repeated. The dramatic increases in productivity and fare yields over that period will be impossible to maintain at that rate, and BA is committed to a heavy programme of spending which alone could cost £50m over the next three years, they say.

BA will also have to weather the loss of its profitable Saudi Arabian routes, which are being transferred to British Caledonian as part of the compromise route transfer settlement. In return, BA is taking over BCAL's South American routes, but these are loss-making, in theory

the immediate impact will be cut BA's profits by £18m a year.

Most of the cost of this will be felt in the next financial year, but the brokers endorse BA's view that the net impact on the airline's profitability may be less than £18m. BA should be able to make money out of the South American routes by tying them into its Caribbean operations in a way that BCAL could not. In any case it will not be long, the brokers argue, before the deficiency is made up by higher revenue from other parts of BA's network.

This short-term measure

on profits have to be set against the continuing substantial advantages which BA will enjoy after the transfers are implemented. Wood, Mackenzie and Phillips and Drew point out, in what is likely to be a recurrent theme in the sales pitch for the BA flotation, BA continues to

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **SIGHTNIGHT HOLDINGS:** Half-year to July 28. Intn. Div. 1p (same). Figs. in £m. Turnover 37,750 (35,598). Pretax profit 1,100 (2,090). Tax 188 (12). Reorg. costs 222 (nil). EPS 2.03p.

● **COMPORT HOTELS INTERNATIONAL:** The purchase of the Dee Motel in Aberdeen for £1.07m has been completed. The Dee Motel

which has already been under Comport's management for five years on behalf of the previous owners, stands on a freehold site of two and a quarter acres

● **SMITH, ST AUBYN (HOLDINGS):** Interim 1. 5p (same). The board reports that the rise in base rates from 3½% to 10½% per cent

during the period from April 6 to September 30 has resulted in the company making a loss, which is well covered by undisclosed reserves.

● **CORONATON SYNDICATE** (Figures in S. African currency). Year to Sept. 30. Figs in R000. Divs received 288 (1,375). Pretax profit 175 (1,326). Tax 5 (30).

1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88
Big Offer Yield				
Authorized Unit Trusts				
1. Clydesdale Fund Managers Ltd	2. Clydesdale Fund Managers Ltd	3. Clydesdale Fund Managers Ltd	4. Clydesdale Fund Managers Ltd	5. Clydesdale Fund Managers Ltd
1.1 St Pauls Cathedral HSCF 6.0%	1.2 St Pauls Cathedral HSCF 6.0%	1.3 St Pauls Cathedral HSCF 6.0%	1.4 St Pauls Cathedral HSCF 6.0%	1.5 St Pauls Cathedral HSCF 6.0%
1.6 St Pauls Cathedral HSCF 6.0%	1.7 St Pauls Cathedral HSCF 6.0%	1.8 St Pauls Cathedral HSCF 6.0%	1.9 St Pauls Cathedral HSCF 6.0%	1.0 St Pauls Cathedral HSCF 6.0%
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2.26				

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Shares manage late rally as bargain hunters move in

By Derek Pain

The stock market suffered another tense session yesterday. Although equities closed well up on their low point of the day, the late rally lacked conviction and was prompted by bargain hunters and a few long-term funds taking advantage of the shake-out.

At one time the FT 30-share index and plunged a further 14.4 points to its lowest level since early August. But a modest rally developed and relatively thin trading the index recovered to close just 4.2 points down at 834.5 points.

Even so in three trading days, which have included the biggest one-day fall since the index was created nearly 50 years ago, the leading market indicator has tumbled 47.1 points.

The more broadly based FTSE index closed 10.9 points

lower at 1,088.9. It had been 20.2 points down earlier.

According to the Datastream, yesterday's fall wiped £1,769 million from market values. In the past three days the slump is £8.5bn. The Datastream figure indicates that the second line stocks were hit particularly severely yesterday. The USM suffered a sharp fall. Its index post, more than 2 points to 100.7 points.

The markets were again fretting about the miners dispute and the possibility of an oil price war following the Norwegian and British National Oil Corporation price cuts. With Abu Dhabi again reducing prices and Opec calling an emergency meeting, the oil sector remained unsettled.

The continuing problems of sterling on the foreign exchange

and worries of higher interest rates contributed to the ragged state of the market.

Government stocks started with falls of up to £1 at the longer end of the market, but later recovered to close near their overnight levels. 'Shorts' at one time, down £1, also reduced their falls. The final money supply figures helped sentiment.

Imperial Chemical Industries, where third-quarter figures are due next week, turned in a remarkable performance, helping to ease the 30-share index's discomfort. After Wednesday's

Profits of UDO Holdings, which is coming to the Unlisted Securities Market, have soared from £71,000 in 1981 to £805,000 in the year ended last July. The shares are being placed by Hill Samuel, the merchant bankers, and Wood Mackenzie, the broker, at 110p, putting them on a price-earnings ratio of 13. Dealings are due to start next Thursday. The company wants almost anything a drawing office might need - from a pencil to an instant print service.

23p fall, the shares fell 12p to close at 664p.

There were indications that American investors were again displaying interest. Hopes are also running high that next week's profits will strengthen market hopes that ICI will make more than £1 bn this year.

Hawker Siddeley, the engineering group which played such a crucial role in Wednesday's slide, with its unexpectedly cheerless interim statement, was at one time down another 12p before closing 4p lower at 389p, a two-day fall of 58p.

Hanson Trasim fell to 23p as two lines of stock went through the market. Once they were absorbed the shares recovered to close at 236p, down 6p on the day.

Imperial Group, down 10p on Wednesday largely on the British medical association's proposals for tighter restrictions on tobacco promotion, fell a further 2p to 157p before recovering to an unchanged 159p.

But Hoare Govett, the broker, feels the market has over-reacted to the BMA suggestion. Mr Peter Temple, an analyst, points out that any restrictions on promotion would lead to an effective freezing of market share and Imps, as the major

force in industry would therefore benefit.

In addition the industry overall would save some £100m a year in promotional costs which particularly help Imps.

Horizon Travel fell 13p to 145p. Uncertainty over the level of travel bookings was one factor. Another was the failure of Grand Metropolitan to mount a takeover bid following its build up to a 4.9 per cent shareholding.

Grand Met would like an offer. A contested bid, which could drive away Horizon's top management, would be self-defeating as the group wants the Horizon team to beef up its own package holiday operations.

BL as the Motor Show continued in Birmingham, was hit by a flurry of selling from the Midlands and fell 4p to 39p. Chubb, the security group gained 13p to 280p before shading a few pence as Racal emerged victorious from the long-running takeover confrontation.

Applied Holographics, which graduated to the USM from the OTC market in June, is now ready to unleash its product on the world after 18 months of intensive research and development.

Yesterday it unveiled its hologram copier, the first commercial machine to reproduce low-cost, high-volume

United Guarantee, the lubricants group, stuck at 17p yesterday, against a 49p high, although interim profits have surged from £75,000 to £575,000 and the dividend is doubled to 10 per cent. The profit surge is due to improved efficiency and has been achieved from sales £1.6m down at 17.1m.

holograms under non-laboratory conditions.

Oils suffered another battering although by the close had recovered much of the ground lost. British Petroleum, at one time down 15p, ended at 45p, down 10p. Burmah Oil quietened down after all the takeover excitement with a 1p fall to 213p. Enterprise Oil fell 7p to 173p and Shell lost 15p to 611p. Lusona drifted 2p to 306p.

Equity turnover on Wednesday was valued at £320.54m from 18,494 deals. Gilt transactions were 3,059. Total number of United Kingdom and Irish stocks traded was 170.5m.

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Sports
Commentary

David Miller

The best thing about England's World Cup victory over moderate Finland was not so much the emergence of Mark Hateley as an old-fashioned English centre-forward genuinely capable of frightening even the better foreign defences, but that five goals were scored and the television screens were blank. The worst thing is that the next opportunity to entice a newly enthusiastic public back to Wembley is not for five months, Brazil having been invited for a friendly on March 27. If it were November, curiosity would fill the house.

Yet before you hurry to dial your travel agent or bookmaker to inquire about 1986 prices for Mexico - long, I suspect, on both counts - it is worth reflecting that one Finnish scalp on an October evening does not make Bobby Robson an imminent English version of Zapata, in the midday sun of Guadalajara. Let us be grateful merely for an encouraging start in which the promise shown against East Germany was handsomely confirmed, and should continue against Turkey next month.

What Robson should bear in mind about Mexico is that the conditions of altitude and extreme heat - it was 97deg when England kicked off at midday against West Germany in their fateful quarter-final in Leon - impose factors which alter the character of the game. The matches in 1970 were slow and strolling in midfield. Of the 95 goals in 32 matches, 43 were scored in the last half hour or in extra time, when fatigue eroded tactical organization.

Not the place for a 'running about' team

In other words, whatever England may achieve at Wembley, in Mexico they will need a team able, above all, to control and retain the ball, making it do the work. Playing at 7,000ft is not the place for a 'running-about' team. In 1970 West Germany and Brazil, it will be recalled, had at centre forward the exceptional Müller and Tostao.

In such climatic circumstances a target centre forward, as he is nowadays termed, playing with his back to the defence and with the skill to control absolutely the passes played through to him, is more economically appropriate, as Geoff Hurst was, than a more interchanging player. Bobby Robson wisely has reservations about Hateley, whose meteoric rise in four months from Fratton Park to Wembley and San Siro is in danger of making him a celebrity before he has justified the acclaim of stardom.

Rosson said: "Italy has not improved Hateley, but it is a new experience in education. He is lucky to have Wilkins with him in Milan to guide him. He has immense potential. There are not too many like him in the world, with size, strength and pace. He will have more time to practise in Italy than in England, having fewer matches. When he can control a ball like glue, exclusively for himself, then we can start to talk about him being a great player."

Ball-playing central defender needed

Glorious goal though his second may have been, Hateley made too many errors, gratefully pardoned by a happy audience, the like of which Mariner would have been criticized. The post-war pedigree of tall, conventional, successful English centre forwards, from Lawton through Milburn, Loftus, Tommy Taylor, Kavanagh, Smith, Hitchens, Peacock, Hurst, Royle and Chivers down to Latchford, is one which Hateley seems sure to join, but the real examination lies ahead.

The encouragement is that there is clearly the making of a team with balance. Can Steve Williams, three caps behind him, form the middle line with Wilkins and Bryan Robson? He has the steel of Stiles or Mullery - occasionally too much - but, as the manager observed, he needs to adapt to the specific right-sided responsibility: flexibility between defence and attack, concentrating particularly on supporting Hateley on the far post for knock-downs from crosses by Barnes.

My concern would be the artlessness of two tall central defenders, Butcher and Wright. We may have on Bobby Moore less days - a great ambassador fully ignored by the FA at Wembley on Wednesday, when afterwards entertained Nor politicians and functionaries - nor even a Colin Todd. As it will be essential in Mexico have one ball-playing central defender. The time may come rather than later to call Bryan Robson and recall Cowans on the left. He is seldom a successful national team without an outstanding player as a free, wing central defender.

FOOTBALL: THE RIGHT FORMATIONS GIVE ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND PROMISING STARTS

By Stuart Jones,
Football Correspondent

Thirty nations have now crossed the starting line in the seven World Cup qualifying races that are to be run between Europe and Mexico. East Germany and Turkey have yet to join in, nine others have been left behind in the blocks and England, after their opening burst on Wednesday night, have emerged at the head of the field.

Their victory, 5-0 over Finland at Wembley, is the most convincing so far. Even the reigning European champions from France set off at a more leisurely pace last Saturday in Luxembourg. Bobby Robson, whose preparations lasted effectively for only 30 minutes, cannot realistically have expected his chosen men to respond more positively.

None more so than Hateley, the scorer of the first and third goals. Robson, who described him as a composite of Tommy Taylor and Nat Lofthouse, has stumbled across the answer to his attacking problem. But for injuries, the young centre forward would not have risen to prominence either in South America or in midweek.

Hateley, now furthering his education in Italy, is still learning (none of his main subjects concerns the tightening of his control) but his potential is both rich and exciting. Unless he in turn suffers from some ailment, he is clearly the man who should lead England during the next 13 months: in their attempt to qualify.

Mariner and, in particular, Withe are too old to be considered as the main contenders for 1986. Blissett and Allan are too inaccurate and Francis is too frail. Hateley's scoring record already surpasses that of Woodcock, who was involved in the messy second goal against the Finns but missed several opportunities to increase his own total.

Wednesday night was illuminated by another sparkling individual performance. Al-



Golden smiles: England's scorers Sansom (left) and Hateley.

though the contribution of the uncapped Stevens was limited to 45 minutes, he proved that his value lies beyond mere versatility. He brought a balance and a liveliness to the right flank, that was missing when Duxbury, who was faltering even before straining his groin and calf, was there.

Bryan Robson, who claimed the fourth, was as influential as usual before his also departed early to protect his troublesome hamstring. Wilkins was even more prominent and Sansom crowned a flawless display at left back by adding the fifth, his first for his country, with his right foot.

A thin veil of doubt still hangs over the central defensive partnership of Butcher and Wright, since their lone task was to support the attack. Fenwick and Watson, whose solid resistance was one of the most encouraging features of the South American tour, are unfortunate not to be given the same chance as Hateley to

reassess their combined promise.

The only other misgiving surrounds Williams, Southampton's captain, on the right side of midfield. Accustomed to taking the leading role, the left post allocated him by his country too often without reasonable excuse. But until the more gifted Hoddle comes back from injury and the less talented Lee returns to form, his position will remain relatively secure.

Although the progress of Barnes is disappointingly slow after his golden moment in Brazil, England's creative department in general - Wilkins in particular - is encouragingly full of thoughtful ideas. Seven clear openings were carved into the East Germans last month, of which only one was taken, and more than double that figure into the Finnish defence.

Yet England's triumph, crushing though it was, should be put into perspective. Finland are sure to finish among the European strugglers and may even be left holding only two points if they gained by beating Northern Ireland. That was their seventh victory in a World Cup qualifying tie.

Finland are among the decreasing number of dwarfs that inhabit the continent. The others are Malta and Luxembourg, who both went down 4-0 in their opening games. Cyprus and Albania, who lost 3-1 to the depleted Belgians. Others have risen in stature and are no longer overshadowed by the giants.

Switzerland, for instance, have yet to drop a point or concede a goal in group six. On a night littered with surprises, they defeated Denmark, who put England out of the European championships and went on to reach the semi-finals. Norway, another country with England among their recent victims, added the Republic of Ireland to the list.

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So what has happened? The team management explained it thus: that was the World Cup, and something else for Scots, and it looks as though this great competition has again steeled and prompted the players into fulfilling their real potential.

Absence of Rush is no excuse

By Clive White

There was not much left for Wales to say after a 3-0 defeat by Spain in the Benito Villamarín stadium in Seville on Wednesday evening had left them on the bottom of World Cup qualifying group seven without a point and with barely a hope of involvement in Mexico two years hence.

Mike England, the Wales manager, reflected his frustration at the crowd trouble at their UEFA Cup match in Bruges next Wednesday could result in a ban from European competition, are planning to set up a television or radio link at White Hart Lane, at a cost of £30,000, to relay the match live to their supporters, who have been urged not to travel. There would be no charge for admission.

The club have arranged a meeting with the UEFA general secretary, Hans Bantjes, in Switzerland on Monday to discuss their worries, and have sent back their allocation of 550 stand tickets. Tottenham officials are annoyed at the lack of cooperation from Bruges over crowd arrangements. Hoddle stands by for his first League game for eight months at Manchester United tomorrow.

• Derby County have completed the signing of the Oxford United forward Steve Biggs for £20,000. Biggs will make his debut in tomorrow's home match with Hull City.

• Hearts completed the signing yesterday of Sandy Clark from Rangers for £25,000.

• Gerry Francis, the former England captain, has signed to play for Swansea City for the remainder of the season. He makes his first appearance for them at home to Walsall tomorrow.

• Colm Todd became part of London's first team squad yesterday, his international selection papers arrived from Canada following his transfer eight days ago from Vancouver Whitecaps.

• Two Northern Premier League clubs have parted company with their managers after poor starts to the season. Buxton are to advertise

in their group one qualifying game in Brussels.

Hungary deservedly won their group five away match against the Netherlands 2-1 after coming from behind. Klich headed the ball home from a corner to beat the Netherlands ahead but five minutes later Detari equalized with a fizzing shot from 20 yards. In the second half Esterhazy clinched victory for the Hungarians and they could even afford to miss a penalty. The victory took Hungary to the top of group five with a four points to two matches.

Polda recovered from a shaky start to win their group one match against Greece 3-1 in Zabrze.

Irish eclipsed by Jacobsen

The Republic of Ireland's World Cup hopes suffered a blow on Wednesday night when they lost 1-0 to Norway in Oslo.

Pat Jacobsen eclipsed Liam Brady, of Inter Milan, and Frank Stapleton of Manchester United, by scoring his sides winning goal, to give Norway their first victory over the Irish since 1937 and their first win in four matches in group six.

Jacobsen got on to a through ball from Larsen Oikland to score three minutes before half-time.

Eleven turtles - that was how the country's press described Denmark's 1-0 group six defeat by Switzerland in Berne.

"It's not that we lost, it's why we lost," said another paper, after

Jacobsen had scored his first goal for Denmark.

• Allison puts will into Willington

By Paul Newman

Willington are hoping that the appointment of Malcolm Allison as manager will help restore their reputation as one of the leading non-league clubs in the north-east.

Willington won the FA Amateur Cup in 1950 and have been Northern League champions three times but have had a lean spell in recent years. Only a year after relegation from the first division, they had to seek re-election to the Northern League the summer when they finished bottom of the second division.

Allison took charge of the team on Tuesday night and has made an immediate impression. Bill Stevenson, Willington's commercial manager, who was responsible for bringing Allison to the club, said: "The players have responded well to Malcolm, and he seems to be enjoying it too. It's given the club a boost and there are already some new players interested in joining us."

Allison, who is receiving only expenses, was dismissed as manager

for Middlebrough earlier this year and has joined Willington on the understanding that he will help them until he finds a job elsewhere. His predecessor was Alan Durban, who was temporarily out of work after his departure from Sunderland and stayed only a few weeks after becoming manager of Cardiff City.

Gola League sides are continuing to find life difficult in the FA Cup. Of the eight who have had to play in the early stages, only three - Frickley, Alfreton, Kielderminster and Hattersley - have survived, though through the fourth qualifying round. Gola League leaders, who were knocked out in Gray's Athletic (Isthmian League), Bath City from Fown Town (Western League), Gateshead by Blue Star (Weside League), Barrow by Marine (Northern Premier League) and Runcorn by Leek Town (Northwest Counties League).

Malvern 7 Victoria College 0

Malvern extended a stormy welcome to their Channel Island visitors Victoria College, who were under strength

for a replacement for Evan Sutherland, who had been at the club for only eight months, and Chesley are looking for a successor to Tom Haworth, who was in his second season in charge.

Chesley have sold Chris Hunter, a forward, to Preston North End for £2,000 just nine months after signing him from the same club on a free transfer. Hunter will receive a further £2,000 if Hunter is retained by Preston next season. Paul Lillygreen, a midfield player signed from Newport County, has become the twenty-ninth player to appear in Yeovil Town's first team this season.

Gen Keegan, who won a League Cup winners' medal with Manchester City in 1976, has joined Aintree, the Gola League club, after a short spell at Rochdale.

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Law Society's chance to state classic case

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Law Society can continue Vincent O'Brien's stranglehold on the William Hill Dewhurst Stakes by maintaining his unbeaten record at Newmarket today at the expense of **Local Sutor**. First Nijinsky and then Cellini, The Minstrel, Try My Best, Monteverdi, Storm Bird and El Gran Señor, in that order, have been examples of O'Brien's fine touch in this race.

Without putting Law Society in the same league as El Gran Señor the word from Ireland is still that he will be very hard to beat following a particularly encouraging gallop last Saturday. Nevertheless, it is conceded that it is still anyone's guess whether the best of the Irish is superior to his English counterpart.

One man who should know is Law Society's jockey, Pat Eddery, who shuttles to and from both countries regularly during the course of the season. Eddery has ridden Law Society in all his races and he also rode Bassenthwaite into third place behind Local Sutor in the Mill Reef Stakes at Newbury last month. Eddery was reluctant to put his head on the block when we discussed today's race recently but I formed the impression that he thought that Law Society would be equal to the task.

Carrying the same colours as

Having been mystified by the total and utter eclipse of Goryus in this race two years ago, Dick Hern will obviously derive enormous pleasure from seeing Local Sutor do well. Watching Local Sutor win that Mill Reef Stakes over six furlongs, he looked to be crying out for a longer trip, which is precisely what confronts him now, yet I still prefer Law

Society. Having been beaten by Eddery on Law Society, Leadburn has a good chance of winning the Fakenham Handicap even with 9st 10lb on his back. At Ascot he wore down Insular in the final furlong, and at York only last Saturday Insular paid his conqueror a vivid tribute by winning his next race with ridiculous ease.

Not much has gone right for Frank Durr this season, so he will deserve considerable pleasure if winning the Phantom House Handicap and the Melbourn Handicap with Bee's Dance (3-4) and Suffice (4-5). Bee's Dance was runner-up to Far Too Young in his last race a fortnight ago, and in the meantime the winner has come out again and won a listed race in Ireland.

At Catterick I regard Quiet Fall as the best on the card to win the Zetland Guarantee Stakes, while at Lingfield, as for the others, I regard Waaf, a stable companion of the Royal Lodge Stakes winner, Reach, to be a greater danger than the French challenger, Noblequest, whose form, although good in his own country, still looks vulnerable at international level.

Following that encouraging performance a fortnight ago when she was surprisingly pipped by her stable companion Tundra Goose, Starlite Night is the big local tip to win the Rockfield Stakes. But experience and overall form inclines me to go with Ulla Laing who ran really well to beat the smart Safka when winning the Fifth Clyde Stakes at Ayr.

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those that will be worn by Eddery on Law Society, Leadburn has a good chance of winning the Fakenham Handicap even with 9st 10lb on his back. At Ascot he wore down Insular in the final furlong, and at York only last Saturday Insular paid his conqueror a vivid tribute by winning his next race with ridiculous ease.

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Newmarket, 2.0 Duke Of Cambridge, Little Star, 2.0 S. 3.10, 3.40, 4.10.]

[Television: 2.35, 3.10, 3.40, 4.10.]

GOING: good

Draw: no advantage.

Tote plus: 3.10, 4.10, Treble: 2.35, 3.40, 4.45.

2.0 BOSCAVEN SELLING STAKES (2-y-o: £33,019: 1m) (16 runners)

101 4300 AFRICAN STEAL (B) Donald W Mussen 8-11 S Caulfield 5 G Starkey 12 405 0340 DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE (A) (R) A Herdeira 8-11 G Starkey 13 110 0340 EL GALLO (Mrs F Durr) D 8-11 406 0210 COULEE QUEEN (C) (A) Book 8-12 407 0210 LITTLE STAR (D) (McMurch 8-11 408 0000 MOSS EMPIRE (B) H Beaumont R Hanom 8-11 A McGlone 12 116 0000 PERNAS PRINCE (B) (Mrs J Nicollas) C Britain 8-11 Gay Kelly 14 121 0000 SWEET DESTINY (Princess Yazzi) S Norton 8-11 J Lowe 1 122 0000 TERRA DI SIENA (Frodalva) Ld C Horgan 8-11 410 0210 CUSHY (P Hall) P Roan 8-11 411 01000 FLOWER OF TINTERR (D) Laing 8-8 412 01000 TURNER'S (D) (Mrs J Nicollas) C Britain 8-11 413 0210 MAYFLOWER GIRL (Mrs J Mason) W Hastings-Bass 8-8 414 0210 TOPHAMS STRETCH (Topham) F Hart 8-11 R Elliott 9 415 0230 SWEET DESTINY (Princess Yazzi) S Norton 8-11 416 0230 BRAVE BAMBINO (Mrs J Nicollas) C Britain 8-11 417 0230 CUSHY (P Hall) P Roan 8-11 418 01000 FLOWER OF TINTERR (D) Laing 8-8 419 0210 TURNER'S (D) (Mrs J Nicollas) C Britain 8-11 420 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Car Buyer's Guide

Motoring by Clifford Webb

Smelly diesel, the frontrunner as tomorrow's car

General

It is appropriate that in the centenary year of the car, the theme of the 55th British Motor Show should be "The Car of Tomorrow". The manufacturers have responded magnificently by trotting out their most extravagant "concept" models to woo the visiting motorists and catch the eye of the hordes of photographers.

But behind the razzmatazz there is growing evidence tomorrow's car will be that most unexciting of concepts, the smelly old diesel. At least, that is most people's concept and one that persists despite the rapid advances in design over the past three years.

Ford's belated entry this year into volume manufacture of a lightweight, fast-revving diesel engine has given the diesel market in Britain just the boost it needed to follow the lead of its continental neighbours in harnessing the diesel's more economic consumption of cheaper fuel.

Despite its problems with Britain's savage price war, Ford is still the market leader, selling more than one in four of all cars bought here. Whatever Ford does, its competitors must try to match or even better. And when it invested £100m to produce a 1.6 litre diesel engine at Dagenham to supply Ford car plants throughout Europe, the alarm bells began to ring.

At the show this week Mr Sam Toy, chairman of Ford in Britain, revealed that his company was also thinking of increasing the capacity of the new plant. He said that his dealers were complaining that they could not get enough diesel cars.

He predicts that within the next five to ten years diesels will account for 15 per cent of all cars sold here. On the basis of the present 1.75 million cars a year market, that suggests a remarkable 260,000 diesel a year.

In the short term, he is confident that next year 10 per cent of Orion sales, and 78 per cent of Escort sales, will be diesel and as much as 30 per cent Escort and Fiesta vans.

As recently as 10 years ago only 300 diesel cars a year were sold in Britain. Today we are looking at 40,000, still small beer compared with France and Italy, but clearly beginning to move at last.

Father Mercedes

Daimler-Benz claims to be the father of the diesel car which it introduced 50 years ago. Today, diesel cars account for about half its total car production. Herr Hans Tauscher, managing director of Mercedes UK, told a Motor Show gathering: "As fuel prices increase and the differential remains in favour of diesel, more and more businesses and long-distance drivers, in particular can be expected to turn increasingly towards diesel. In our view, there is no longer an image disadvantage with diesel. The latest cars, such as our new 190D, are smooth, quiet, fuel efficient and

powerful enough for today's traffic conditions."

My own experience with diesel cars suggest there is plenty of room for improvement on one important aspect. I refer to the messy business of refilling the tank. Most people without experience of diesels do not appreciate that the smallest drip from the nozzle does not evaporate as does petrol but remains on the ground to contaminate shoes.

No amount of wiping will remove the smell which invades the car for days. It is hardly the most welcome of companions for drivers or passengers with queasy stomachs.

"Ideally we should get together to reduce it, but in practical terms that is a non-starter because firms like Austin-Rover have already made major cutbacks while competitors have retained or even extended their one-month road tax.

Ford insists that it is more sinned against than sinner. Mr Toy is one of the few industry leaders who sees some signs that more sensible counsels are at last prevailing and that incentive bonuses will reduce progressively. He declines to give examples because that would mean talking about a competitor, a stand he would like to see taken by those who are in his view spending too much time priming the media about Ford's misdemeanours.

One of the few people to go on record at the show with criticism of what he described as "distress marketing" was Mr Peter Beaumont, the newly installed chief executive of Colt Cars, which imports Mitsubishi cars from Japan.



The Bentley Mulsanne Turbo on the Rolls-Royce stand at the motor show.

Discount war

The main topic of conversation in the back rooms of the show is the price war and in particular the part played by Ford last month to defend its market leadership.

Majority opinion suggests that the extensive price-cutting indulged in by manufacturers over the past two-and-a-half years is here to stay.

Mr Harold Musgrave, chairman of Austin-Rover, told me: "What alternative is there when the industry in Europe has such massive over-capacity?"

"Ideally we should get together to reduce it, but in practical terms that is a non-starter because firms like Austin-Rover have already made major cutbacks while competitors have retained or even extended their one-month road tax.

And it is not just the Big Three, Ford, Austin-Rover and General Motors, which are indulging in cheque book selling. Nissan registered 60 per cent of its September sales in the last 10 days of the month. That is an awful lot of unsold cars waiting to be off-loaded at bargain prices.

Tail piece

This year's motor show cost about £3.4m to mount. The organizers, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, hope to make £500,000 profit, but only if 750,000 paying visitors turn up before the doors close on the evening of Sunday, October 28. The last show in 1982 attracted only 65,000. Tomorrow is the first public day.

Rolls-Royce and Bentley Authorised Dealers

JACK BARCLAY

3

RELATIVELY UNUSUAL USED ROLLS-ROYCE AND BENTLEY MOTOR CARS

1970 (June) BENTLEY T2 4-door Saloon Left Hand Drive. Painted for its original owner in Black Leather and the car has covered only 5,500 miles. The upholstery is in beige leather and the rear door has covered only 5,500 miles. Non-standard fittings include front headrests, passenger door mirror and whitewall tyres. £52,500

1980 (May) ROLLS-ROYCE SILVER WRAITH II with electrically operated division. Painted Walnut with beige leather to the front compartment and Wilton Plaque cloth to the rear. Dark Brown overleaf roof. One owner and only 12,000 miles. £38,500

These are some of the more outstanding of our 80 Rolls-Royce and Bentley Motor Cars.

BERKELEY SO. - LONDON W1X 6AE • TEL: 01-629 7444

General

ROMANS

REKNOWNED FOR FINE CARS FOR OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY

709	Ferrari 308 GTB Convertible Racing red. Black hide. Air cond.	R.O.A.
842	Porsche 911 2.7 S. 2-door. Blue. 1980. 100,000 miles. Full 400 spec. Inc. rear air cond. Blue leather. Blue carpet. 3 seats. £28,995	£28,995
834	Porsche 911 GTS. 2-door. Racing red. Magnolia hide. Blown in red. 1980. 100,000 miles. Blue carpet. 3 seats. £24,995	£24,995
776	Bentley T2. 4-door. Beige. Wood of England cloth. Cloth headlining. 1970. 50,000 miles. Blue carpet. 3 seats. £24,995	£24,995
724	Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow 2. Woodland green. Beige hide. 1980. 100,000 miles. Blue carpet. 3 seats. £24,995	£24,995
843	Porsche 911 2.7 S. 2-door. Blue. 1980. 100,000 miles. Blue carpet. Inc. air cond. ABS, sunroof and others. UK supplied. Drivers mileage 100,000 miles. £24,995	£24,995
824	Mercedes 300 SD. 4-door. Blue. 1980. 100,000 miles. Blue carpet. 3 seats. Heated seats. Alloys. Becker Mexico electronic 2. 7,000 m. £29,995	£29,995
825	Mercedes 300 SD. 4-door. Beige. 1980. 100,000 miles. Blue carpet. 3 seats. £29,995	£29,995
826	Mercedes 300 SD. 4-door. Black. 1980. 100,000 miles. Blue Carpet. 3 seats. £29,995	£29,995
827	Mercedes 300 SD. 4-door. Beige. 1980. 100,000 miles. Blue Carpet. 3 seats. £29,995	£29,995
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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear
and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

8.00 *Ceefax* AM. News-headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins.

8.30 *Breakfast Time* with Frank Bough and Nick Ross. News from Britain at 8.30, 7.30, 8.40 and 8.50 with headlines on the quarter hours and at 8.55; sport at 8.40 and 7.45; regional news, weather and traffic at 8.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme highlights at 8.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.15 and 8.15; gardening advice from Alan Titchmarsh at 7.30.

9.00 *Mastermind*. Robert Foulkes, Melvin Lunie and George Snowden are the competitors and their specialist subjects, respectively: the life and works of Antoine Lavoisier; the life and works of J. M. Barrie; the second Punic War 210-202BC; and the operas of Gilbert and Sullivan (r). 9.30 *Ceefax*, 10.30 *Play School*, 10.45 *Ceefax*.

12.30 *News After Noon* with Moira Stuart and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Ian McCaskill. 12.57 *Regional news* (London and Scotland); financial report, followed by news headlines (with subtitles).

1.00 *Pebble Mill* at One includes a location report on the new series of *Tenovus* and guests, singer Jack Jones and author, J. P. Donleavy. 1.45 *Little Misses and the Master Men* (r).

2.00 *Writers' Houses*. Gordon Jackson visits the Kirtlemuir cottage of J. M. Barrie (r).

2.15 *Film: Return of the Bed Men** (1948) starring Robert Ryan, Randolph Scott and Gabby Hayes. Ryan plays the Sundance Kid, running riot on Oklahoma territory and a natural opponent for the brawling upright Marshal Vane (Scott) directed by Ray Enright. 3.40 *The Big Racer*. Carlton series. 3.48 *Regional news* (not London).

3.50 *Play School*, presented by Ben Thomas. 4.10 *The Family News*, 4.15 *Beast the Teacher*. Inter-school quiz. 4.30 *Banji*, *Zex* and the *Alien Prince*.

4.45 *Hartbeat*. Tony Hart and Margot Wilson with another programme in the series that takes a different approach to plotting crime. 5.15 *Crackpot* with hosts Basil Brush, Level 42 and acrobats, *The Duo Verses*. 5.58 *Weather*.

6.00 *News* with Jeremy Paxman and Nicholas Witchell.

6.30 *London Plus*.

6.55 *Cartoon*. Tom and Jerry in *Napoleon Mouse*.

7.00 *Blankety Blank*. Les Dawson's panel this week consists of Geoff Capes, Lynsey de Paul, Jen Leeming, Don MacLean, Spike Milligan and Clive Francis.

7.30 *Vale! Alfi Comedy series* about a reluctant Resistance man in occupied France (*Ceefax*).

8.05 *Bargain*. The Jersey detective investigates a case of magpies on the island. He is hampered in his search for the attacker by the victim's vivid imagination. Starring John Nettles and special guest, Norman Wisdom (r) (*Ceefax*).

8.25 *News* with Julie Somerville.

9.25 *Film: Honky Tonk Freeway* (1960) starring Beau Bridges. The first meeting of Beau and the team of his life about an ambitious Florida holiday resort that finds all its plans to attract holidaymakers comes to nothing when a new highway leaves them without an exit road for the tourists. Directed by John Schlesinger.

11.00 *News* headlines.

11.10 *The Hollywood Gazette*. Barry Norman presents a profile of Henry Fonda, with contributions from, among others, James Stewart, Jack Lemmon and Sidney Lumet (r).

12.00 *Weather*.

TV-am

6.25 *Good Morning Britain*, presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 8.30, 7.30, 8.40 and 8.50 with headlines on the quarter hours and at 8.55; sport at 8.40 and 7.45; regional news, weather and traffic at 8.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme highlights at 8.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.15 and 8.15; gardening advice from Alan Titchmarsh at 7.30.

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Claudio Casadei: bagnino. Italians (BBC 2, 8.30 pm)

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Pit strike boost for candle makers

By Patricia Clough

Britons are stocking up on candles, gas lanterns and the warm underwear against the possibility of coal shortages and power cuts this winter.

A chain of hardware stores estimated yesterday that it is selling three times as many candles and gas lamps as is normal for this time of year. Britain's biggest manufacturer of thermal clothing, Dunbart, said that sales of warm underwear are up by 30 per cent over last year, and that many of the buyers are older people worried about the effects of the coal dispute.

"It's a Wise Virgin situation", Mr Martin Hare, marketing manager for Robert Dyas, the hardware chain, said. People were not panicking, but making a small insurance against what might happen, he added.

Candlemakers are working overtime to meet the demand. Price's Britain's biggest candle manufacturer, has started 10-hour shifts at its factory in Wandsworth, London, to keep retailers stocked. It is producing 200,000 candles a day instead of its usual 136,000 for this time of year. The biggest demand is for the cheap white household candles.

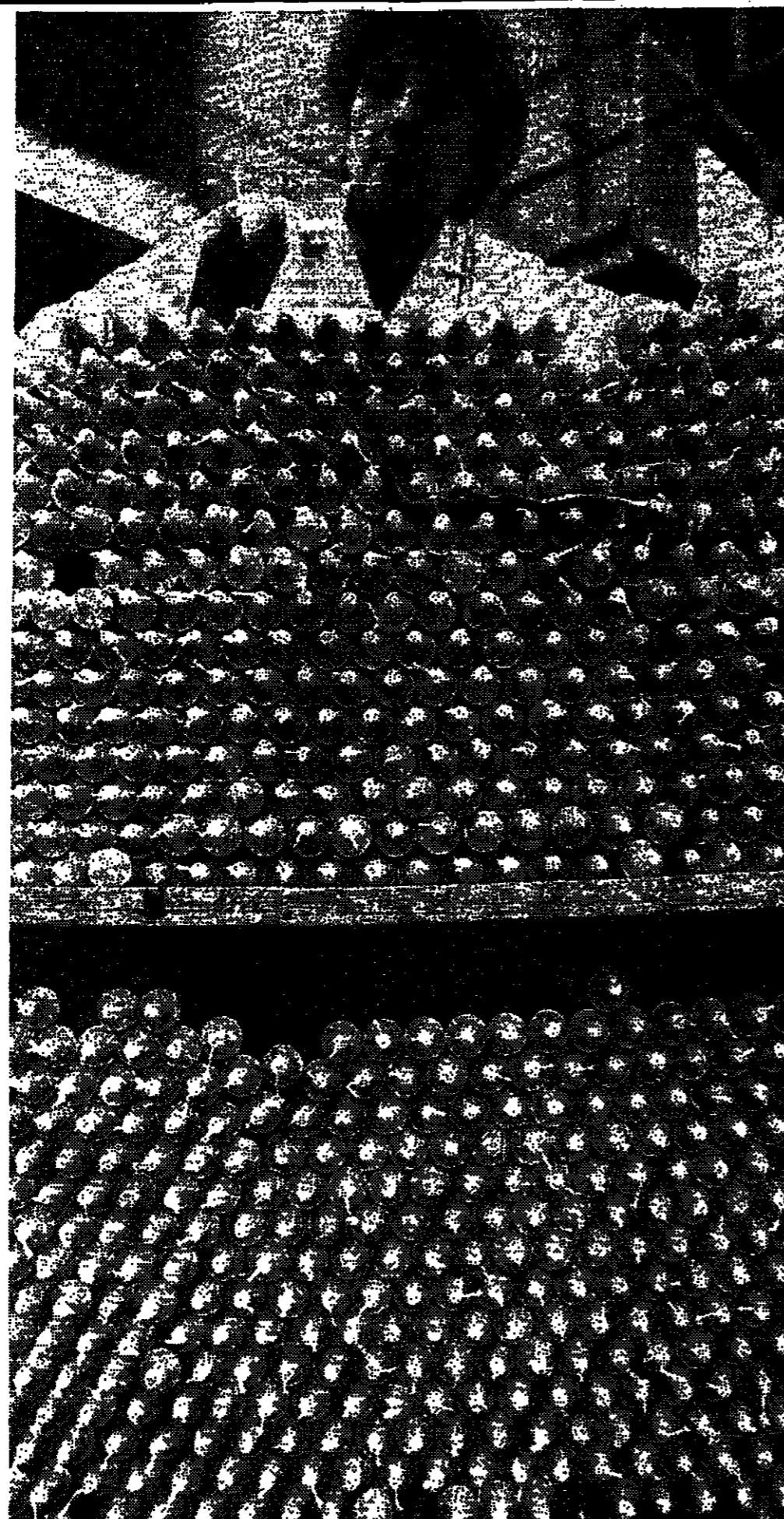
If power cuts did begin, the company would keep production going round the clock to cope with the demand, as it did during the 1973 blackouts, a spokesman said.

Most firms appear confident that they could cope with prolonged and severe power cuts and a coal shortage. Calor Gas Ltd says that it has ample supplies of gas heaters and will have 50,000 tons of gas stored by December.

Black's Camping and Leisure, which has camping shops all over the country, is holding between 15 and 20 times the normal autumn stocks of camping stoves, lanterns and thermal underwear.

Camping Gaz Ltd, which makes the largest number of gas lamps, says that it can bring supplies over from France if necessary.

None of the firms which could make big profits from a cold dark winter is relishing the thought of blackouts and shortages. All are reluctant to invest in huge stocks which may be difficult to sell if there are no emergencies.



Candle power: Stocks pile up as Price's, Britain's biggest candle manufacturer, increases production at its factory in Wandsworth, London (Photograph: John Voo)

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh attends a meeting in Gland, Switzerland; departs Heathrow, 6.50am.

The Prince of Wales visits the National Star Centre for Disabled Youth, Ullenwood Manor, Ullenwood, Cheltenham, Glos, 3.

Princess Anne lunches with the Council of Lloyds Lime St EC2, 12, and later takes tea with the Bangalore High Commissioner at his residence, Stanmore Close NW11, 4; as Master of the

Worshipful Company of Farriers she attends a Livery dinner at the Innholders' Hall, 6.40.

Princess Alexandra visits Cannes, France for the 150th anniversary of the discovery of the town by Lord Brougham; departs Heathrow, 12.20.

New exhibitions

Cadbury's National Exhibition of Children's Art; City Art Gallery, The Headrow, Leeds, Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Wed 10 to Sat 10 to 4, Sun 2 to 5; (ends Nov 25).

Drawings by Franc Cauvin; Fitzwilliam Museum, Trumpington;

Cambridge; Tues to Sat 2 to 5, Sun 2.15 to 5; (ends Jan 27).

The De Pass Collection; featuring the Terrible Tale of the Yacht Mignonet, Art Gallery, Municipal Buildings, The Moor, Falmouth, Mon to Fri 10 to 1 and 2 to 4.30; (ends Nov 2).

Figure 84; drawings, paintings, sculpture and ceramics; Colin Jellicoe Gallery, 82 Portland St, Manchester; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 1 to 5; (ends Nov 10).

Music

Bristol Festival for Children; concert by the London Sinfonietta; Colston Hall, Bristol, 7.30.

Concert by the BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra; St David's Hall, Cardiff, 7.30.

Recital by Felicity Lott (soprano) and Graham Johnson (piano); North Bromsgrove High School, School Drive, Bromsgrove, 7.30.

Talks, lectures

Rival in bronze, by J Calder; Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers St, Edinburgh, 11.

The watercolours of Turner, by Andrew Wilton; Usher Gallery, Lindum Rd, Lincoln, 7.30.

General

Book Fair; The Town Hall, St Andrews, Fife; 12 to 8; tomorrow 10 to 5.

Bristol Festival for Children; Children's Book Fair 10 to 7; (ends tomorrow). Photography Workshop; punk politics, skinhead science and fashion; Tewkesbury, 10.30 to 12.30; Victoria Rooms, Bristol.

Parliament today

Lords (11): Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, third reading, second day.

Anniversaries

Birth: Sir Thomas Browne, physician and author, London (Nov 19, 1605); he died on October 19 at Norwich, 1682; Leigh Hunt, essayist, Southgate, Middlesex, 1784; Adam Lindsay Gordon, poet, Fyral, Azores, 1833.

John King of England, 1199-1216, Newark, Lincolnshire, 1216; Jeanne Swift, Dublin, 1745; Ernest Rutherford, Baron Rutherford of Nelson, Physicist, Cambridge, 1937.

Roads

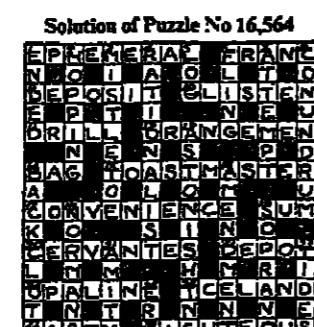
Wales and West: A55: Contraflow on Llandudno bypass between Holywell and Colwyn Bay. M5: Contraflow between junctions 15 (Bristol/S Wales) and 17 (Bristol West Severn Beach/Clifton); southbound entry closed at 6pm on Saturday, M5: Outside lanes closed between junctions 3 (M50) and 9 (Tewkesbury) Hereford and Worcester.

The Midlands: A46: Roadworks S of Newark at Fardon crossroads, Notts. A34: Roadworks in Henley in Arden. A5: Contraflow SE of Tamworth, Warwickshire.

The North: A54: Severe delays on Crewe Rd, Newcastle, E of Crewe.

Scotland: A9: Traffic control and lane closures between Highland Region boundary and N of Calvine, A92: Lane closures on Nether St at St Clair St, Kirkcaldy.

Solution of Puzzle No 16,564



Crossword in The Times tomorrow
CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

THE TIMES

Coal board likely to reject NUM terms

Continued from page 1

Mr Sid Vincent, general secretary of the Lancashire miners, said there were talks behind the scenes of activity to get the two sides back together again "almost immediately". But he added: "Our position is quite clear. Whatever agreement is made between this organization and the coal board, the whole pit closure programme will have to be withdrawn — or our lads will have been on strike for eight months for nothing."

Mr Trevor Bell, right-wing leader of the Colliery Officials and Staff Area of the union, said: "We are ready for negotiations at any time. We want to end this dispute."

With the pit deputies due to strike in six days' time, the NUM is clearly not in a mood to make concessions.

Chancellor calms fears of higher loan rates

Continued from page 1

Mr Lawson also reemphasized his "long-standing" policy of improving the supply side of the economy, and argued that there can be "no conflict" between this and "maintaining the financial discipline necessary to reduce inflation further". He said this was why it "makes no sense" to say that the Government "has switched or should switch its priorities."

Mr Lawson said he did not expect the growth rate to be "steady". But he could "see" "precious few signs" that the British economy was heading for a downturn. He saw a "further good year" for output in 1985. And, in an effort to depress speculation about his tax plans for the next Budget, the Chancellor concluded by saying he had "no wish to play Caesar Augustus".

At one stage yesterday, the pound traded at \$1.1320. Weak spot prices for North Sea oil, with Brent crude trading at \$26.75 against a new official price of \$28.65, affected sentiment on sterling, as did the

However, spokesmen for the coal board said they were unaware of any peace moves and Mr Peter Heathfield, general secretary of the NUM, said that talk of renewed peace negotiations was still "media speculation".

He continued: "We do not want to go through the exercise we have been through in recent months, but if the coal board has something to offer we will meet them. We have constantly expressed our willingness to meet if there is something to talk about."

With the pit deputies due to strike in six days' time, the NUM is clearly not in a mood to make concessions.

Chancellor calms fears of higher loan rates

Continuing deadlock in the miners' strike.

A sharp shift in sentiment appears to have occurred in New York. Parity, a one dollar pound, is being discussed as a possibility. A trader at one of America's largest banks said: "It is in the realms of possibility if the oil price continues to decline, the miners' strike remains unresolved and Reagan gets back in here."

The Government has refused to be forced into a basic rate rise by sterling's sharp fall.

Money markets rates rose yesterday, the key three-month interbank rate rising to 11% at 11.3%, at one stage, indicating a 4.1 per cent rise. They closed 3% down from this level, although City economists say that the possibility of an early base rate rise remains.

The stock market had a quiet day. Early marks-downs by jobbers were corrected as buyers came in. Any selling pressure was concentrated on second-line stocks, accounting for much of the estimated £1,700 wiped off share values during the day. This brought the three-day loss to £8,500.

Kinnock's pit aid sought

Continued from page 1

and expected that some of their members would be necessary to cross picket lines.

Mr McNulty said that members of the British Association of Colliery Management were unlikely to attempt to do the deputies' work, which has to be performed under law if collieries are to remain open.

"But only time will tell on that matter."

He said that if they did seek to do the deputies' work the effect would be "minimal". There are not enough managers to cover the work which would be left undone if his members came out.

"If they did do our work it would be difficult for them when normality returns", Mr McNulty added.

Letter from Inverness

Language of lament fails the tea test

Behind the gentle songs of love, longing and lament sung at the Mod in Inverness this week there has been some uncharacteristically hard words exchanged about the ancient Gaelic language. The Mod is the Highland equivalent of the Welsh Eisteddfod, but historically the Gaels had been less progressive at promoting their language than the Welsh. Some blame this on their natural deficiency of the all-swamping English tongue.

At the height of the Mod, the Free Church of Scotland highlighted the "stubborn problem" caused by the continuing use of Gaelic in church services. Although English services in the Islands and Western seaboard were far better attended, the standard practice was to hold only one English service a month.

The church insisted that Gaelic services must arise out of the life of the community. "When Gaelic ceases to be the language of the fish market, the public houses and the daily newspapers it must, on Protestant principles, cease to be the language of the pulpits", the church said. That day had almost arrived. The young fought, sang, argued, were educated and rebelled in English. Services to teach them must be in their own language.

The Gaelic community does seem fully aware of that. Eighteen pre-school playgroups have opened around Scotland where only Gaelic is spoken. Two new organizations are being set up with help from the Highlands and Islands Development Board to bring formal pressure in the promotion of Gaelic. One, Comunn Na Gaidhlig (CNA), will coordinate the efforts of various organizations and have an educational role while the other, CLG, will be responsible for Gaelic learners' courses. The board is giving £100,000 to cover the first four years of operation and, it is understood, part of the grant that An Comunn Gaidhealach, the Gaelic cultural society, receives for its educational work.

The latest survey suggests that the number of Gaelic speakers is about 81,000, a healthy stabilization of the decline. But Mr Iain Maclellan, chairman of the Parents for Gaelic Medium Education, told a Mod forum that while public support nationally had never been stronger, historically the language had never been so weak. If the means were not created to allow children to use Gaelic in leisure and in education, it was not a part of broadcasting and publishing, then there would be no future for Gaelic speakers. The last of the Scots would have joined the last of the Picts.

Ronald Faux

Even in Inverness, which is not many miles from the heart of Gaeldom, the Gaels kept hitting the occasional wall of blank incomprehension. A woman ahead of me in the cafeteria queue, a proudly self-taught Gaelic speaker, demanded (again phonetically) "keep an tyas machet hal". The waitress blinked and the woman repeated the order. The waitress shuffled her feet. Perhaps she came from Shetland where, with the opening of a Chinese restaurant, Cantonese speakers are now said to outnumber the Gaels. The woman gave up. "For

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Food prices

Some Lamb cuts are up a few pence a pound this week; whole leg ranges from £1.38 to £1.70, loin chops £1.54 to £1.98 and whole shoulder 78p to £1.14 a lb. Comparable prices for New Zealand cuts are: leg £1.28 to £1.50, loin chops £1.06 to £1.50 and shoulder 64p to 94p. Beef is mostly stable; some cuts up a penny or two, such as boneless sirloin, ranging from £2.28 to £3.39 a lb and boned brisket £3.30-£3.68, but rump steak is down slightly. Fresh lamb is up 10p a lb and lamb chops £1.00 to £1.44.

Good buys this week: Marks & Spencer's fresh chickens, down by 10p a lb, ranging in size from 2lb 4oz to 6lb 9oz. Savoye: poussins are down 16p a lb to 99p; fresh turkeys, 89p; whole leg of lamb 30p to 99p a lb. Prezzo have Scotch, English and Welsh lamb legs for £1.38 a lb, shoulder at 78p and chops at £1.58. Tesco: boneless lamb cuts up to 11.5p, also frozen duck 99p. In New Zealand leg of lamb 1.08, shoulder 64p, chops 98p; a pound and corn-fed chickens, 69p a lb.

Most fish is good quality and value. Prices vary regionally, but examples in London and the southeast are cod fillets £1.47 a lb, haddock £1.55, lemon sole £1.40, mackerel 56p and coley 80p. Dried fish: trout, 69p a lb.

Good vegetable buys: homegrown white potatoes at 27p-30p a lb and reds at 9-12p. Brussels sprouts 20-30p, carrots, 10-16p, cauliflower 30-45p each; and parsnips, 18-25p a lb.

English Cox's and French Golden Delicious apples are reaching their best and range from 25p-35p. and 20-28p a lb respectively.

Top films

The top box-office films in London:

1 (b) <i>The Women in Black</i>
2 (1) <i>Company of Wolves</i>
3 (1) <i>1984</i>
4 (2) <i>Top Secret</i>
5 (3) <i>Paris, Texas</i>
6 (3) <i>Up in the Air in America</i>
7 (4) <i>The Bonfire</i>
8 (7) <i>Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom</i>
9 (8) <i>Electric Dreams</i>
10 (8) <i>Streets of Fire</i>
11 (9) <i>Deathtrap</i>
12 (9) <i>Top Secret</i>
13 (9) <i>Company of Wolves</i>
14 (9) <i>Reuben, Reuben</i>
15 (9) <i>Back to the Party</i>
16 (9) <i>Top Secret</i>

Compiled by Screen International

Weather forecast

A strong showery SW veering NW flow will cover all areas.

6am to midnight